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PLANS AGAINST DONGOLA

Financial and Political Objections Submitted by France.

EGYPT RESERVE FUND DISALLOWED

There Is No Alliance, but a Defense of Interests in Britain's Project to Assist Italy.

BERTHELOT'S STATEMENT WAS PACIFIC.

Fall of Kassala Is Regarded as Extremely Improbable by the Government at Rome—Press Comments.

PARIS, March 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that there were serious objections, both financial and political, to the British expedition against Dongola, and that representations had been made by France to the Government of England and that at Cairo negotiations resulting from which were now proceeding.

M. Berthelot added that France had declined to accede to Great Britain's request to take £500,000 from the Egyptian reserve to meet the expenses of the expedition. The expedition was not a defensive, but an offensive act.

Le Gaulois says: "The Cabinet ought to have modified its language and not lent itself to an incident, the result of which will cement the Dreibund anew and afford Germany occasion to draw closer to Great Britain."

Le Journal thinks that the occasion has been given to the Foreign Office to take revenge for the recent numerous rebuffs it has experienced.

LONDON, March 19.—Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and the Government leader in the House, said that the British Ambassadors to Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, and St. Petersburg had been instructed to communicate to the respective Governments to which they were accredited the grounds upon which the English advance up the Nile Valley had been made, and also to point out the fact that in order to meet the expenditures required it might be necessary to use a larger sum than was at the disposal of the Egyptian Treasury, and that the Government hoped that the Commission of the Egyptian Public Debt would assent to the expenditure of £500,000 from the reserve fund, which was now £2,500,000.

The Governments of Germany, Italy, and Austria had given replies assenting to this, but Russia and France had not answered. As the operations were in the interest of Egypt, Mr. Balfour said, the costs should naturally be defrayed from the reserve fund. It was not possible, he said, to form an exact estimate of the expense at present.

The Morning Post will publish a dispatch from Paris saying that the Chamber of Deputies is satisfied with M. Berthelot's statement, which is regarded as having been patriotic, although pacific.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Labouchère, referring to the British expedition to Dongola, asked the Government if any alliance existed between Great Britain and Italy.

Mr. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said there existed no alliance or agreement of any kind between the two countries, but the circumstances in which they were placed pointed to the expediency of a friendly co-operation between the two Governments in defense of their common interests.

Mr. Curzon also announced that M. Berthelot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had informed Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador to France, that he repudiated all responsibility for the statements made in reporting the purport of the interview between the Minister and the Ambassador on Tuesday, in which the former is represented as having demanded to know the reasons for the British expedition up the Nile and as having pointed out the gravity of the consequences of the movement.

Such statements, M. Berthelot had said, must have been published by misinformed persons. France, Mr. Curzon said, had been informed of the intended plans of Great Britain in the Nile Valley, but the French Government had not as yet made any reply.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question from Lord Rosebery, said the Italian Government had not learned of the fall of Kassala, which they regarded as extremely improbable.

ROME, March 19.—The Italia, commenting on the attitude of Great Britain toward the Soudan, dwells upon the long friendship which has existed between Great Britain and Italy, and says: "The British advance to Dongola will be of great advantage to Italy, but of rather a moral than material character, while Italy renders a great service to Great Britain in affording her a pretext for showing Europe that the time has not yet come to speak of evacuating Egypt."

Fifteen Hundred Italian Prisoners.

ROME, March 19.—Private dispatches from Massowah state that Major Salsa, who was sent from the Italian headquarters to obtain from King Menelek permission to bury the Italians killed in the battle at Adowah, and to succor the wounded, has returned to the Italian camp. He states that the Abyssinians hold 1,500 Italians prisoners.

STANDARD OIL CHANGES IN CLEVELAND.

Story that the Only Office to Remain Will Be That at the Works.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 19.—A local paper printed to-day the following:

Ever since the organization of the Standard Oil Company, Cleveland has been recognized as the headquarters of the corporation. To his great surprise, Daniel Leslie, who has been auditor of the company for twelve years in this city, was notified yesterday afternoon that he would be transferred to the New-York office. At the same time, L. A. Severance, Treasurer of the company, announced his resignation.

Following these announcements, it is stated on reliable authority that the Standard Oil Company will abolish its office in the block owned by the corporation on Euclid Avenue and will have no office in this city, except at its Broadway works.

Mr. Leslie was seen last night at his home, on Case Avenue, and asked what was the cause of his removal and of Mr. Severance's resignation. "I do not care to speak of the matter," he replied. He admitted that he had been transferred to the New-York office, but would vouchsafe no further information. Severance is out of the city and could not be seen.

The Cleveland dispatch as to the changes in the Standard Oil offices in that city was shown last night to William Rockefeller at his house, 4 West Fifty-fourth Street. "I beg to be excused from saying anything about the matter," said Mr. Rockefeller after reading it carefully.

SIR HENRY STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

Some Have Mistaken Him for His Distinguished Father—His Mission in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—There has been confusion in regard to the identity of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, now in Washington, on what is well understood in official circles to be an important diplomatic mission, some persons with better memories of names than of facts mistaking him for Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, his father, who was a famous diplomat, and who died in 1887.

Father and son both were here in Washington in 1871, during the negotiation of the Alabama treaty, which led to the Geneva tribunal. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, the father, was a member of the High Joint Commission. Henry Stafford Northcote, his second son, was in attendance as private secretary of Earl de Grey and Ripon, (afterward the Marquis of Ripon,) who negotiated the treaty which called for the joint commission.

Sir Stafford Henry Northcote was subsequently made a peer, with the title of Earl of Iddesleigh. That title descended of right to his eldest son at the father's death. But in order to prevent the ancient Baronetcy, which had been in the family since 1641, being merged in the larger title of "Earl," Queen Victoria, at the special request of Lord Salisbury, the present Prime Minister, created Henry Stafford Northcote a Baronet in his own right, so that he then became Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, or, as he is commonly called, as his father was, Sir Stafford Northcote.

The record of his diplomatic services is a remarkable one. He has frequently been selected of late years, when the Tory Government has been in power, to handle difficult diplomatic matters in a confidential capacity. He went with Lord Salisbury to Constantinople in 1876, when there was danger of war over precisely similar questions to those which have lately arisen in Armenia, and aided in the negotiation of the treaty of Berlin, assuring protection to the Christian subjects of Turkey.

He subsequently became an Assistant Secretary of the Foreign Office, and has been engaged in almost every important treaty negotiation since conducted by Great Britain. No well-informed diplomat here questions that Sir Stafford Northcote's presence in Washington at this time has a meaning much beyond a mere personal visit. The official attentions which are being showered on him, and which he constantly seeks to avoid, are only part indications of what is now a recognized "open secret."

Senator Brice gave a dinner party last night in honor of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote. The guests were Senator and Mrs. Gray, Senator and Mrs. Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Judge and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Senator Jones of Nevada, Mrs. Sartoris, Mr. Boutelle of Maine, Miss Josephine Johnston of New-York, Mr. Sandford Beatty, Miss Maud Ely, Baron von Bruning, Mrs. Wallach, Marquis Malespina, Miss Lucy Page, Mr. Parsons of New-York, Mrs. Richardson, Prince Wrede, and Mrs. Anderson.

MILLIKEN SAYS HE WAS INTOXICATED.

When He Awoke in Judge Phillips's House He Thought He Was at Home.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The trial of Benjamin H. Milliken, formerly clerk to Senator Harris of Tennessee, who is accused of having broken into the house of Judge Phillips the night of July 4, 1895, was resumed in the Criminal Court this morning.

Milliken, the defendant, testified in his own behalf to the effect that on the night named he was very much intoxicated. He had called upon Miss Phillips, with whom he was very much in love, having told her in a note that he would call. Miss Phillips declined to see him. He became tired of waiting for her to come down stairs, and sat down in the drawing room and fell asleep. Upon awakening he thought he was in his boarding house, and started up stairs to retire.

His room, he said, occupied the same relative position in his house that that of Miss Phillips does in her father's residence, and, without discovering his error, he stumbled into the room of Miss Phillips. In hunting for matches he aroused the young woman. Then he heard screams, and was for the first time sober enough to realize where he was.

He looked about for a means to get out of the room, so that no scandal would be created. He thought best to disguise himself, and so he pulled off his coat, turned the sleeves, took off his shoes, and prepared to rush down stairs. When he tried to get out of the hall door some one was holding it from the outside. He heard a woman run down stairs and call for the police. Then he climbed the transom leading into Miss Ellen Phillips's room, thinking he might get down through the back window and over the roof. When he reached the roof's edge he saw it was too far to jump, and got behind the chimney in the centre of the roof.

Senators Harris and Bate of Tennessee and others testified to knowing the defendant for some years. They said his character was good.

IMPRISONED BY A TRAMP ROBBER.

The Matron of a Trenton Hospital Locked in the Cellar by a Thief.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—Mrs. Mary Cole, matron of the Trenton Diphtheria Hospital, was locked in the cellar of the institution this afternoon by a tramp, who then proceeded to rob the place.

Mrs. Cole had occasion to go into the cellar. She saw a man walking along near the hospital, but did not think anything of that. As she was half way down the cellar steps she turned and looked toward the road. The stranger was not in view, and she was about to continue her descent, when the cellar door was closed with a bang, and when she tried to open it, she found that it had been fastened from the outside, imprisoning her.

Mrs. Cole was badly frightened, and for over half an hour did not make any effort to get out. Finally she climbed out of a window and rushed into the hospital. There was nobody there, and everything was turned upside down. Mrs. Cole's pocketbook, containing a few dollars, was missing, as well as some food. The matron summoned the police, and an investigation was made. It was found that the cellar door had been nailed down tight, after which the tramp searched the building for money and valuables. Besides the pocketbook, the robber carried off enough food for a dozen men. He was not captured.

NEW CHART OF THE ARCTIC REGION.

A Valuable Map to be Issued by the Naval Hydrographic Office.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A valuable chart will soon be printed by the Naval Hydrographic Office. It will be the most ambitious publication so far attempted by that office, and will represent not only much research and careful map work, but high skill in lithography.

The chart will show the arctic region, according to the latest surveys. The neighborhood of the pole will be illustrated as completely as existing information will permit, and the discoveries by the respective nations will be shown by a separate colored ink. The chart will probably be the most popular of the recent publications by the office, and will undoubtedly be much sought for, especially by colleges and schools. The Hydrographic Office sells its publications at little more than cost price, so that general circulation may be given the charts of the office without undue expense to the public or great loss to the Government.

The arctic chart will be ready for issue in about a month. The printing work involved is considerable.

E. N. Gibbs Ill in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 19.—E. N. Gibbs of New-York, Treasurer of the New-York Life Insurance Company, is ill at the Auditorium Annex Hotel. The chief examining physician of the company arrived to-day from New-York to take charge of the sick man. He reports him much better to-night.

AWAITS PLATT'S ORDERS

GREATER NEW-YORK BILL POSTPONED TILL NEXT WEEK.

Threats of the Anti-Consolidationists of Brooklyn Cause a Delay in the Assembly, Though the Bill Is Made a Special Order for Next Thursday—At Least One Hundred Votes Will Be Cast for the Bill.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Greater New-York bill is not to be passed by the Assembly until after the State Convention has been held and delegates have been elected to the National Republican Convention. It was the original intention to have passed it to-day, and it might have been carried out if the bosses had not listened to the threats of Brooklyn politicians. For two or three weeks, in fact almost from the beginning of the session, at times, the Brooklyn anti-consolidationists have been threatening that, if the Greater New-York bill were passed, they would elect anti-Morton delegates in some of the Brooklyn districts.

The delay in reaching the consolidation bill in the Assembly has given the up-country members time to study it pretty carefully, and to ponder on what they think will be its political effects. The Brooklyn men who are opposing it have not been idle by any means, and they have succeeded in persuading some of the rural statesmen that it would be a bad thing for the Republican Party to pass it, so that the sentiment against it in the House to-day is considerably stronger than it was a week ago. It is not strong enough, however, to cause any serious delay whenever Mr. Platt really wants the bill passed. If it were to come to a vote this week, there probably would be not less than 100 votes in favor of it. Some put the number as high as 120.

The bill, which the Senate passed last week, was on the Assembly calendar today on the order of second reading. Mr. Brennan of Brooklyn, who is opposed to the bill, moved that it be laid aside until next Thursday, and then be made the special order of the day. He gave as a reason for this that the Brooklyn members would want to talk at considerable length at such time as it was considered and there was not opportunity to-day, inasmuch as some of the Assemblymen must go to Brooklyn to attend Congressional Conventions to-night.

It seems that Mr. Platt has heard of the growing opposition to the bill, and he wanted the measure hurried along a bit. Accordingly, Mr. Lexow came over to the Assembly this morning and told Mr. Austin, the Chairman of the Cities Committee, who has charge of the bill in the Assembly, to move it along a peg. Mr. Austin opposed Mr. Brennan's motion and in a short speech urged that the bill should take its regular course and be given its second reading to-day. He said the bill had been discussed at length last week in the Assembly, and he thought there was ample time for the Brooklyn men to say all they would need to. Moreover, it was just as fair to the Brooklyn as to the New-York Assemblymen, because some of the latter had conventions on hand in New-York to-night.

Mr. Robbins of Allegany County, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, sided with the anti-consolidationists. He said that the members ought to have more time for the discussion of the bill, and if it was advanced to-day it would naturally come up for its final passage to-morrow, when the members were likely to be in a hurry to get home. He thought this bill was more important, he said, than the Raines bill, and he was opposed to any hurried consideration of it.

Assemblyman Cutler, who hails from Mr. Lexow's own county of Rockland, also lined up with the anti-consolidationists. He said he thought it would cause no real delay to the bill to postpone consideration of it until next week, and that all might have full opportunity to say everything they cared to upon it. He thought postponement would be a very proper thing.

Mr. Forrester and Mr. Marshall of Brooklyn spoke in favor of postponing action until next week.

Mr. O'Grady, however, the Republican leader, would not listen to it. He insisted that the bill should be advanced at once, although he was willing to concede a postponement of final action until next week. He agreed that it should not be considered to-morrow, and as the Assembly is to adjourn from to-morrow until next Wednesday at 1 o'clock, the earliest time when it could satisfactorily be taken up would be Thursday. He further agreed, as a compromise measure, that if the bill were advanced to-day without any protracted debate, ample opportunity for discussion would be given on third reading, and amendments might be made at that time.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Nixon of Chautauqua County made a speech in favor of Mr. Brennan's motion. While Mr. Nixon is very likely to vote for the Greater New-York bill, he has found that some of the farming communities believe that its passage would be a bad thing for the Republican Party below the Harlem River, and so he wants the measure fully discussed from that standpoint.

Mr. O'Grady listened while Mr. Nixon was talking, and then insisted upon the immediate advancement of the bill. Mr. Brennan demanded a roll call, but in doing this he was not evidently fully informed as to the plans of the anti-consolidationists. They believe that they can marshal a strength which will surprise the friends of the bill, and they do not desire any show of hands until the final passage. Consequently they induced Mr. Brennan to withdraw his call for the yeas and nays, and then they yielded to the inevitable, and the bill was advanced by a viva voce vote.

BILLS AGAINST THE COAL TRUST.

Third Reading for New-York Measures—Action in New-Jersey.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to report favorably to-morrow the Robbins Anti-Coal Trust bills which have already passed the Assembly.

The bills are reported with the recommendation by the committee that they be ordered to third reading, and be placed at the head of the third reading calendar, provided, however, that if any one interested should appear in good faith and demand a hearing, the bills shall be recommitted to the committee for a hearing.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—Assemblyman Skinner introduced a bill this afternoon which was passed to a second reading without reference. It is aimed at all "combines" in coal and other necessaries of life by prohibiting any combination, contract, or agreement whereby honest competition may be stifled. It clothes the Attorney General of the State with greater power than he now possesses in proceeding against any persons who attempt to create such unlawful combinations. It was accompanied by a lengthy report from the Judiciary Committee, embodying an opinion from Attorney General Stockton, upon whose suggestion the measure was based.

Payments on Bond Account.

Transfers of $600,000 were made yesterday on bond account from the depository banks to the Sub-Treasury, making $3,000,000 on the call for $4,500,000, 20 per cent. of the banks' holdings on this account. In addition, the Sub-Treasury received $116,614 in gold on account of the third installment by subscribers who availed themselves of the Treasury Department's time allowances for bond payment.

The New-York Herald's Easter Number, published next Sunday, the 22d inst., will include, in addition to all the news, a magnificent Art Section of 24 beautifully illustrated pages in colors and half tones. It will also contain the Herald's $2,000 prize story, by Edgar Fawcet, "A Romance of Old New-York"; sermons by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons; Bishop-elect Satterlee of Washington, and Dr. Savage of Boston; Easter fashions from Paris, poems, stories, and a multitude of other attractive features. **Price Five Cents. Don't Miss It.—Adv.**

NEED NOT HAVE NEW CLOTHES.

Decision for the Charities Commission in the Conflict with State Authorities over Insane Patients.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a writ of mandamus to the Commissioners of Charities, compelling the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island to accept P. J. O'Donohue, an insane patient, from the pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, regardless of whether he is provided with new clothing or not.

The writ was applied for severay days ago by George Sterling, Assistant Corporation Counsel, on behalf of the Commissioners.

O'Donohue was taken to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital in February, and was declared insane by the examining physician, who ordered his removal to the asylum on Ward's Island. This was soon after the asylum passed from under the control of the city to that of the State. The Board of Managers at the Manhattan State Hospital refused t oaccept O'Donohue on the ground that he was not newly clad, in accordance with a regulation of the State Lunacy Commission, which had ruled that all patients received should be provided with new clothing, except in cases where they came from other institutions for the insane.

When the application was argued before Justice MacLean, O'Donohue was in court, in charge of two guards.

It was stated that the city would have to pay out about $75,000 a year to provide new clothes for patients, and that this would be a virtual tax upon the city by the State.

Affidavits were submitted to show that the system for the disinfection of clothing at Bellevue is such as to preclude the possibility of any infection being caused by clothing so treated.

Deputy Assistant Attorney General Francis opposed the application on the ground that the Commissioners were attempting to make the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital violate a duty. He said many of the patients received from Bellevue Hospital were in a condition to spread disease among the 7,000 patients in the hospital.

In granting the writ, Justice MacLean decided that the Board of Managers shall receive O'Donohue, provided he is in a clean bodily condition, and comfortably clad with disinfected clothing. Also that a certificate to show these conditions shall be furnished the Manhattan State Hospital by the house physician at the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. He ordered further that all the clauses of the State Lunacy Commission's regulation shall be carried out except the one requiring the patients to have new clothes.

THE VALUE OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

A Student Confined in an Air-Tight Room and Experiments in Sustenance Practiced on Him.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 19.—Profs. Atwater, Rosa, and Wood are conducting a series of experiments, to learn the value of food products, under the direction of the United States Government. They have constructed an air-tight room, ten feet square, in which a student is confined. Fresh air is pumped in, and food, cooked under the direction of the professors, is conveyed through an air-tight tube.

His room is divided into a living room, sleeping room, and laboratory; is lighted by electricity, and equipped with electricity. His temperature is taken and condition noticed at frequent intervals. All food and all waste are weighed, the object being exactly to learn the certain kinds of foods that make bone, flesh, and blood. The student will remain six days. So far, he is doing well, eating heartily, sleeping well, and devoting much time to study.

The results of the experiment will be sent to Washington.

TRAIN ROBBER KILLED ON AN ENGINE.

Under Sheriff and a Deputy Wounded in an Encounter in California.

TULARE, Cal., March 19.—An attempt was made at 1 o'clock this morning to rob a Southern Pacific Railway south-bound passenger train, No. 19, between Tulare and Goschen stations. In a duel with one of the robbers Under Sheriff Earle Daggett was dangerously wounded, and Deputy Victor Reed received a bullet in the shoulder. The robber, McCole, a member of the noted Dalton gang, was killed, and dropped from the tender of the engine, rolling down the side of the dump, where he was found a few hours later.

Sheriff Merritt of Tulare received information about ten days ago that an attempt was to be made to rob passenger train No. 20, north-bound, on the night of the 18th, between Tulare and Goschen. Four deputies were placed on train No. 20 last night, while Daggett and Reed were selected to guard No. 19 in case the bandits should attempt to throw them off the scent and attack No. 19 instead of No. 20.

Daggett and Reed were seated on top of the coal bunkers on the tender, with their backs to the baggage car. When near Tagus siding, eight miles distant from Tulare, the engineer observed a masked man crawling over the coal toward the officers. He shouted an alarm, but the robber was too quick and sent a bullet into Daggett's side. Reed fired six shots at the bandit, who fell off the tender. The train then sped on to Tulare.

SNOWSTORMS AND BLIZZARDS

Trains Delayed and Trees and Telegraph Poles Covered with Ice.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 19.—Heavy snow fell here last night and to-day, and packed so solidly that for a time it threatened to interfere seriously with the railroads. The tracks, however, were kept fairly clear, but all trains are late, some of them several hours. It is still snowing to-night.

BUFFALO, March 19.—A heavy, wet snow has been falling here for several hours, and the indications to-night are that railroad traffic will be seriously impeded by morning.

PORT BYRON, N. Y., March 19.—A blizzard struck this town last night, and still continues. The fall of snow is the heaviest of the season, being over a foot. Roads are drifted full, and business is at a standstill.

LYONS, N. Y., March 19.—A blizzard is raging all over Wayne County. Fourteen inches of snow had fallen at 9 o'clock this morning. Traffic is impeded on the several railroads centring here.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 19.—Snow began falling early this morning. It is now about nine inches deep, and still falling. The wind has veered from north to northwest, and there has been a decided drop in the temperature.

DENISON, Texas, March 19.—A blizzard passed over the Indian Territory and North Texas last night. It is predicted that the entire fruit crop is ruined.

A Horse Stops a Train on a Trestle.

PATERSON, N. J., March 19.—A horse belonging to E. S. Strogrin of Arlington, N. J., wandered here to-night, and walked out on the trestle of the Susquehanna Railroad at Dundee. The animal became fast between the ties, and was discovered by Arthur Frudenthal a few minutes before an express train arrived. Frudenthal obtained a lantern and flagged the express. The train stopped within a short distance of the horse. Had the train not been stopped it probably would have been thrown from the trestle. There were about 100 passengers on the train. It required a derrick and half an hour's work to lift the horse from the trestle.

Made Bishop of the Ottawa Diocese.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 19.—The Right Rev. Charles Hamilton, Bishop of the Niagara Protestant Episcopal Diocese, was yesterday elected Bishop of the new Ottawa Diocese, recently created out of the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Carleton, Russell, Prescott, Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary, and part of the District of Nipissing. Bishop Hamilton has signified his acceptance, conditional upon the approval by the House of Bishops, of his election.

AN INFAMOUS BARGAIN

Deal Between Tariff Barons and Silver Men.

PROTECTIONISTS GONE MAD

Philadelphia Manufacturers Dicker with Free Coinage.

CONFERENCE HELD IN WASHINGTON

Dobson, Dornan, Charles Heber Clark and Others Form an Alliance with Silver Senators.

EACH PARTY GETS WHAT IT WANTS

Higher Duties for the Millionaires and Unlimited Coinage of Fifty-Cent Dollars.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—At the Hotel Page an important conference was held to-night between the silver Republican Senators who voted against the consideration of the Tariff bill in the Senate and a large number of representative manufacturers of Philadelphia, who favor the linking together of protection and bimetallism. The authoritative statement issued by the conference after its secret session is looked upon by politicians as a note of warning on the part of the Republican Senators from Western States against the adoption of a single—gold—standard plank in the St. Louis platform. The conference was the result of the following correspondence between William Wilhelm, a prominent attorney of Pottsville, Penn., and the silver Senators referred to. Mr. Wilhelm wrote as follows:

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 5, 1896.

Senators Jones, Teller, Dubois, Carter, Mantle, and Cannon:

Gentlemen: It has been my good fortune to meet Messrs. James Dobson, Charles Heber Clark, and H. E. Defenderfer of the City of Philadelphia.

They and their industrial friends are anxious to confer with you relative to the present depression and the remedy for existing financial and industrial troubles.

If you are willing to meet the Eastern men of enterprise, their please advise the aforementioned gentlemen, so that a conference can be arranged between you and them and their friends.

Inclosed find a list of Philadelphia manufacturers, who, I am assured, will take pleasure in meeting you.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM WILHELM.

An immediate reply was sent to this letter in these words:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, March 6.

James Dobson, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.:

Dear Sir: Accepting the suggestion made to us by letter from Mr. William Wilhelm of Pennsylvania, that it would be well to have a conference between representatives of industrial interests of the country and ourselves, we shall be pleased to confer with yourself and such men of enterprise as you may choose to invite to meet with us at an early date at Washington. Yours very truly,

H. M. TELLER,
FRED T. DUBOIS,
LEE MANTLE,
T. H. CARTER,
FRANK J. CANNON,
JOHN P. JONES.

All of the Senators were present at the conference held to-night, as were also Congressmen Hartman of Montana, Allen of Utah, and Wilson of Idaho.

The following Representatives of manufacturing interests were present:

James Dobson, manufacturer of carpets.
George Campbell, woolens.
James Pollock, carpets.
S. B. Vrooman, lumber.
Frank Caven, silk.
C. H. Hardin, yarns.
George W. Elkins, street railways.
Alex Crow, carpets.
Henry A. Frye, groceries.
Henry Holmes, carpets.
R. W. Scott, knit goods.
James Brown, woolens.
Howland Croft, worsteds.
Charles M. McLeod, yarns.
James Diefenderfer, yarns.
John Fisler, wire.
Robert Doman, carpets.
Robert W. Scott, knit goodr.
Charles Heber Clark, surgical appliances.
Theodore R. Miller, upholstery.
Richard Campion, yarns.
Joseph Bromley, rugs.
Joseph R. James, woolens.
Joseph Foster, dyes.
James Phillips, worsteds.
C. D. Firestone, buggies.
R. E. Diefenderfer, electrical appliances.

The conference was organized by choosing Senator Dubois as Chairman and Mr. Wilhelm of Pennsylvania Secretary. The conference for two hours and a half behind closed doors discussed the desirability of uniting bimetallism and protection as a National issue. Remarks were made by Senators Teller, Jones, Carter, Mantle, and Cannon.

President Dornan of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia expressed the opinion that tariff duties could not be made high enough to protect American manufacturers if the country should remain on a gold basis.

James Dobson, the great carpet manufacturer, came out unqualifiedly for free coinage—by international agreement if possible, otherwise by independent action. He believed that independent action would induce international action. Free coinage might create temporary disturbances, but it was the quickest way to permanent relief from the ills from which the country is now suffering.

Henry A. Frye of Philadelphia said that the sooner the country took independent action for bimetallism the better it would be. He declared for protection and bimetallism.

Charles Heber Clark, editor of The Manufacturer, of Philadelphia, said he had labored in season and out of season to convince the manufacturers that protection would only prove efficacious in conjunction with the restoration of silver. He was happy to have so many representatives of the industrial interests of the country present to meet the Senators who had voted against the Dingley bill, and to personally verify his declaration.

Richard Campion declared himself in favor of the restoration of silver, but thought that the cause of bimetallism was not advanced by the defeat of the revenue measure.

Regret was expressed at the loss of the Dingley measure, but no opinion antagonistic to the restoration of silver was uttered.

The Senators present defined their position in such manner as to make it plain to the manufacturers that there could be no protective tariff legislation either at this session of Congress or the next without the rehabilitation of silver. Bimetallism and protection, they said, constituted an indivisible issue before the country.

Charles Heber Clark invited the Senators to a meeting to be held at the Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia, at an early day.

Many strong letters in harmony with the purpose of the meeting were received from manufacturers throughout the country who were unable to be present at the meeting to-day.

The incidental mention of J. Donald Cameron as a good man for the nomination for the Presidency met with cordial approval.

PROVIDENCE MASONS LOSE BY FIRE.

Their Building Destroyed—Their Loss $90,000—Lodges and Business Firms Lose $350,400.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 19.—The Masonic Building, in Pine Street, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning and several buildings back of it were damaged.

The loss on the Masonic Building and furniture is estimated at $90,000. The insurance is $75,000. Of the tenants the largest losers are the Wilbur Shoe Company, $125,000; Allen & Jonassohn, $85,000; Bosworth Brothers, $65,000; St. John's Commanders, No. 1, $25,000; Calvary Commandery, No. 3, $25,000.

Many Masonic lodges lost from $1,000 to $6,000 each. The total loss is estimated at $440,400, and the insurance at $257,175.

WATERBURY AGAIN FLOODED.

Street Car Traffic Interrupted Throughout the City.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 19.—The floods in Waterbury of Feb. 6 and 20 were repeated to-night with probably $10,000 loss to the city and town streets, and to the stocks of merchants along North Main, Main, and South Main Streets. Great and little brooks again overflowed and sent a big volume of water through the centre of the city.

The greatest damage to streets is near the Zion Methodist Church, on Pearl Street, which was nearly washed away by the first flood. Here several thousand dollars damage was again done.

The traffic of the traction company is wholly interrupted to-night. Naugatuck and Mad Rivers are both very high. The rainfall to-day was four inches.

SARATOGA, March 19.—Conditions are favorable throughout this section for another flood. Early to-day one foot of snow fell, and since then has been followed by a heavy rainstorm that promises to continue all night. The prodigious snow banks are melting rapidly, and an ocean of surface water is rapidly moving in the direction of the Hudson River. Already all of the lakes and small streams are several feet above high-water mark. Nothing but a sudden cold wave can avert a general inundation.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., March 19.—The waters of the Delaware River are rising rapidly, and it is feared that much damage will be done if the storm lasts. It has been raining hard all day, and reports from the towns and villages along the river say that all streams are running full and emptying in the river. The foot of snow on the hills and meadows is rapidly disappearing under the downpour of rain, and this adds to the possibility of a flood. Cellars in the lower section of Lambertville are already flooded.

A SATISFACTORY ACCEPTANCE TEST.

The Shell Fulfills the Requirements and Will Be Taken by the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—There was an acceptance test at the Indian Head Proving Ground to-day. The shell tested was made by the Midvale Company and was of thirteen-inch calibre. Under the contract requirements the projectile was obliged to force its way without injury to itself through seven inches of steel. The shell passed this test, and the lot of shell the sample projectile represented will be accepted by the Navy Department.

The naval ordnance officers are still engaged on the armor specifications to be used in connection with the material intended for the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky. The general terms of the specifications have been outlined in these dispatches. The delay is caused by the preparation of certain detail drawings, which will govern the exact size and shape of some of the plates. It is expected that the Carnegie and the Bethlehem companies will be furnished the specifications in about a week.

THE CASE OF INSPECTOR KERSHNER.

The President Has Taken Action on the Court-Martial Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The action of President Cleveland in the interesting case of Medical Inspector Edward Kershner, United States Navy, convicted of falsehood and sentenced to dismissal, will be made public by the Navy Department to-morrow. The case has been in the hands of the President for eight months, and the delay in the matter has caused the greatest curiosity among naval officers as to the reason for such tardy action.

Mr. Cleveland sent the papers in the case to the Navy Department to-day, but the Judge Advocate General will not make public the President's indorsement until Dr. Kershner, who resides in Brooklyn, can receive formal notification by mail. It is generally believed that Dr. Kershner is leniently treated by the President, if he has not been restored to duty. Rear Admiral Richard Meade was one of Dr. Kershner's accusors.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION PRAISED

Justice Brewer Provokes an English Expression of Confidence.

LONDON, March 19.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that the letter of Justice Brewer of the American Venezuelan Commisssion to the Arbitration Society is peculiarly welcome as evidence of the spirit in which the commission will conduct its labors, it ought to be suitably recognized.

This could not be done more fittingly than by leaving the work wholly in the hands of those officially engaged on both sides in effecting a settlement—to put it plainly, by leaving them alone. The press had done useful work in the initiatory discussion, but its occupation in this direction was gone now that they had settled down to their task.

Appeal for Congregational Missions.

The American Missionary Association of Congregational Churches has decided to hold its fiftieth anniversary on Oct. 20 to 23, in Boston. Associate Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court has accepted an invitation to be one of the speakers. Justice Brewer has for many years been identified with Congregational missionary history. The association has issued an appeal for funds to pay its debt of $100,000.

Royal Blue Line.
Increased train service for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington from Station, Central R. R. of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

NOT ALL FOR GOV. MORTON

THREE VOTES IN COUNTY COMMITTEE AGAINST INDORSEMENT.

Campbell Declares McKinley Will Be the Next President—Resolution Passed Condemning the Reappointment of Gen. Rodenbough in Election Bureau—Gibes for Police Board When It Was Suggested It Be Supported.

Gov. Morton was indorsed for President last night by the Republican County Committee, after three of the members had voted against him, and one had declared that Major William McKinley would be the next President of the United States. The meeting was held at the headquarters in West Thirty-eighth Street.

A resolution condemning the reappointment of Gen. Rodenbough as Chief of the Bureau of Elections was adopted, and an amendment of it indorsing the present Police Commissioners was rejected amid jeers and derisive laughter. Edward Lauterbach presided.

Lloyd Collis, son of Gen. C. H. T. Collis, offered a resolution declaring that the Republican County Committee for 1896 heartily and sincerely indorses the candidacy of Gov. Levi P. Morton for President of the United States. Mr. Collis said that, while Mr. Lauterbach had pledged the support of the committee in his speech on the night he was re-elected President of the committee, no official action had ever been taken. "I want to have our support of the Governor recorded on the minutes," said Mr. Collis.

Abraham Gruber seconded the resolution in his merry way.

"I want to be excused from voting on that resolution," said I. Albert Englehart. "I am not in favor of it."

"As a delegate-elect to the Republican National Convention," said F. S. Gibbs, "I heartily concur in that resolution, for I believe that Gov. Morton should be nominated, and I am going to the convention as a man who has no second choice."

Mr. Collis's father has announced himself as for Major McKinley for second choice, and that was the point of Mr. Gibbs's remark.

A roll call was ordered on Mr. Collis's resolution.

"Let's get people on record," said Mr. Gruber. There were some very interesting explanations of votes.

T. C. Campbell, who was defeated by Mr. Gruber Wednesday night for election as a delegate to St. Louis, said that in his opinion there should be no such resolution adopted. He did not see the necessity of it. Personally he believed the man who should be nominated was the man who was a platform within himself, Major McKinley.

Henry C. Robinson said he had the highest respect for Gov. Morton, but he praised McKinley, and said it was ridiculous for a delegate to the convention to declare that he had no second choice, as Mr. Gibbs had done.

"And I hope," said Mr. Robinson, "that when the gentleman does have to make his second choice he will make the choice himself, and not allow any other man to make it for him."

Mr. Robinson was hinting at Mr. Gibbs's Platt collar.

Mr. Gibbs said he had been a delegate to two Republican National Conventions, and he was not taking orders from any one. He proposed to stick to Gov. Morton, and declared that he was being supported sincerely.

"If I do have to make a second choice," thundered Mr. Gibbs, "it won't be McKinley. We have had enough of the Ohio contingent."

There was great cheering and laughter at this, and T. C. Campbell jumped to his feet to defend the fair fame and name of Ohio. He was astonished that such an insult should be offered to the State that had furnished such men as Grant and Sherman and McPherson.

"The next President of the United States will be William McKinley. I would like very much to vote for this resolution, but I could not do so honestly. We might as well tell the truth about it. Therefore, I vote 'No.'"

Thomas F. Eagan, the anti-Platt leader of the Twenty-second Assembly District, wanted to be excused from voting.

"The two men we elected last night as delegates to St. Louis," said Mr. Eagan, "will do the voting for us. They are for Morton."

"Who are you for?" asked some one.

"I ask to be excused from voting."

"Let us get him on record," said Mr. Gibbs.

A vote was taken on Mr. Eagan's request to be excused, and he was not excused.

"Do you vote for or against the resolution?" asked Chairman

days before it can be debated and acted upon. Most of the changes recommended have already been printed. Provisions are made for an increased representation in the County Committee. The pledge to be taken by any man who wants to be enrolled declares that the applicant voted for the last Republican State ticket, if he voted at all, and for the last local ticket nominated by the Republican County Convention.

It is proposed to make the office of Secretary permanent, and only removable on charges. The salary can not be more than $3,500 a year.

ANTI-PLATT MEN CONFIDENT.

What They Say of the Conventions and the Chances at St. Louis.

The Republicans of this city will air many of their grievances before the National Convention at St. Louis. The National party will be asked to look into Mr. Platt's methods in New-York. There will be plenty of contests to further weight the Morton boom.

"The opposing delegates elected last evening will go to the St. Louis Convention," said Cornelius N. Bliss yesterday, "and I am confident they will be seated, in spite of the fraud which Mr. Platt's men tried to force through. Col. Cruger and I were legally elected in the Twelfth District, and, of course, we will present our claims before the National Convention."

Howard Carroll, who was elected by the Platt convention in the Thirteenth Congressional District, had no feeling of bitterness, but spoke in a jovial manner about the conventions.

"I had no doubt I would be elected," he said. "Mr. Barnes and I were elected, and we will go to St. Louis with the proper credentials. Of course, if the McKinley men control the Committee on Contested Seats, we will not be seated. We have made the fight in that district and won, and I am very sorry that the minority have now made it necessary for us to make the next fight in the St. Louis Convention.

"I have the greatest esteem for my friend, Col. George Bliss, who led the fight against us last night, but I recollect that in all former contests of this kind in which the Colonel has figured he has been bitterly opposed to what he has called the colonization of delegates. He must have changed his mind upon this point, however, as he represented a foreign district in the convention. He was not elected in his own district."

Gen. C. H. T. Collis authorized the following statement of his position regarding the Fifteenth District Convention:

"By such methods as those pursued last night Mr. Lauterbach and his followers have brought the Republican organization into contempt, and unless there is a change soon there are thousands of decent Republicans who will decline longer to take an interest in party affairs here.

"The Lauterbach element undertook to pack the convention by sending broadcast tickets of admission to the hall. The Lauterbach County Committee made up a roll to suit itself. Names of Platt men were substituted for the names of our delegates. The only way we could defeat the intention of the Platt men was to have our delegates in the hall early and see that they were properly seated. That is the reason we formed before 7 o'clock in line.

"There is not the least doubt that the National Republican Convention will recognize the regular delegates. They will not accede to the idea that a County Committee may interfere in such affairs. There will be at least eight delegates from New-York in the St. Louis Convention who will owe no allegiance to Platt. In this city we are all for Gov. Morton, though his professed friends have tried to drive us away from him."

Speaking of the contest in the Thirteenth District, Gen. Anson G. McCook said yesterday:

"The Platt men withdrew from the convention after having been in it for five hours. I cannot see that they have any claim as regulars. I believe our credentials will stand in St. Louis."

Joseph Murray, President of the Excise Board, spoke more in sorrow than in anger yesterday about the row in the Fifteenth District.

"I have been in politics in that district for thirty years," he said, "and I never saw such an exhibition as that of last night. It would have been bad enough if the convention had been composed of men who believe that anything is fair in politics. But I could not believe it of men who make such pretensions to purity in politics. Who would believe that Gen. Collis, a member of the Union League Club, would resort to such methods as those resorted to last night?"

Col. George Bliss, who conducted the anti-Platt warfare in the Twelfth District, is certain that the National Convention will seat the delegates elected by his faction.

"In Congress and conventions," he said yesterday, "the seating of contesting delegations goes by favor. If the convention listens to the plea for justice, we would have the whole case in our favor. Our whole proposition at the convention was to give the other side the Chairman and Credentials Committee, and to exact an honest vote. But at this last proposition they rebelled. They knew their men were not present.

"But in the convention another thing will operate. The Platt men, if seated, will simply go for the man Platt designates after Gov. Morton's chances are over. The other candidates, therefore, in looking the field over and finding that Platt is probably for Reed, will combine to seat the delegates who will not be ruled by him."

The anti-Platt delegates all agree they will do nothing so far as the County Committee or State Convention is concerned. The only authority they will recognize will be the St. Louis Convention.

WURSTER-WILLIS FACTION WINS.

Carried Three of the Five Brooklyn Congressional Districts.

The Republicans of Kings County held their Congressional District Conventions last night for the election of delegates to the National Republican Convention.

There has been a bitter fight for two months between the Wurster-Willis and the Worth-Buttling factions. As the campaign came near the close, the breach widened.

All kinds of charges were made yesterday by the Worth-Buttling faction against the Wurster-Willis faction.

They charged E. J. Kaltenbach, who came out for Wurster, with having been bought over by a promise of a position as City Assessor.

Joseph Enderlin, ex-Supervisor, who was a delegate to the Sixth District Convention, was also charged with having been bought over to the Wurster forces by the appointment to a Water Meter Inspectorship, at $3.50 a day, which place he is said to have been given yesterday.

The Wurster-Willis faction won six out of the ten delegates elected. They are as follows:

Second District—Theodore B. Willis and George H. Roberts, Jr.

Third District—Timothy L. Woodruff and Walter B. Atterbury.

Fifth District—Mayor Wurster and E. J. Kaltenbach.

The Worth-Buttling faction secured the delegates in the following:

Fourth District—Joseph R. Clark and Granville W. Harmon.

Sixth District—George W. Palmer and Henry C. Saffen.

The Second District Congressional Convention was held in the Athenaeum, and State Committeeman Andrew Jacobs presided.

The only hitch in the proceedings was a resolution introduced by ex-Supervisor-at-Large Fitchie, indorsing Major McKinley, and instructing the delegates to vote for McKinley. It was withdrawn.

The convention selected City Works Commissioner Theodore S. Willis of the First Ward, and George H. Roberts of the Seventh Ward, as delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Both are administration men. The alternates elected were Congressman Denis M. Hurley of the Sixth Ward, and W. E. Phillips of the Twentieth Ward.

The Third Congressional District Convention was held in the Johnston Building, and State Committeeman W. W. Goodrich presided.

The delegates then elected Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff by a vote of 321; Walter B. Atterbury, 254.

The alternates elected were Jacob Brenner of the Tenth Ward, and James Lefferts of the Twenty-ninth Ward.

An attempt on the part of ex-Assemblyman William H. Friday to force the election of County Register Granville W. Harman and Alderman Joseph R. Clark as Republican delegates from the Fourth Congressional District, to the St. Louis Convention, before a chance had been given to nominate other candidates, nearly provoked a riot at the convention, which was held last night in Schiellein's Hall, Atlantic and Vermont Avenues, Brooklyn.

The storm of protest became so threatening that Mr. Friday, who presided, hastened to obtain a reconsideration of the vote which had been taken, so as to allow William J. Taylor to be nominated.

Taylor was subsequently beaten, but a good deal of ill feeling was created by Mr. Friday's action. The result was a victory for the Worth faction.

Robert A. Sharkey of the Twenty-fifth Ward called the convention to order and retired in favor of ex-Assemblyman Friday, who had been named for that purpose by Chairman Roberts of the County Committee.

Alderman Wassmuth nominated Register Harman and Alderman Clark, Chairman Friday put the question, declared it carried, and announced Harman and Clark as the delegates to St. Louis. This produced an uproar and demands for a roll call. Joseph C. Cabble of the Twenty-third Ward warned the Chairman that such "gag rule" would not be tolerated.

During the disturbance, Simon B. Crane, an officer in Judge Aspinall's court, attempted to speak, and was put out by the police.

Mr. Cabble then nominated William J. Taylor as a protectionist. On motion of Willis L. Ogden, the vote on Harman and Clark was reconsidered, and Mr. Taylor was regularly nominated. Others nominated were Robert A. Sharkey, Ethan Allen Doty, and Paul De Fere.

The vote was taken by roll call. There were 390 delegates. The result was: Clark, 349; Harman, 246, and Taylor, 150. The other candidates received 14 votes. Clark and Harman were declared the delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

The alternates elected were Frederick E. Shipman of the Twenty-fifth Ward and James B. Connell of the Thirtieth Ward.

State Committeeman Frederick Schroeder called the Fifth Congressional District Convention to order at 8:50 o'clock in Labor Lyceum. William Kramer of the Nineteenth Ward and Thomas P. Croune of the Twenty-first Ward were nominated for Temporary Chairman.

William Kramer said that he had been designated to call the convention to order, and that he had entered into a compact with State Committeeman Schroeder and John G. Deubert that Mr. Schroeder should call the convention to order, and that he (Kramer) should be temporary Chairman.

The three men then got together on the stage and consulted for some time, while the delegates yelled: "Let's have fair play."

"We can't come to an understanding," said State Committeeman Schroeder.

"I move," said Mr. Kramer, "that Capt. Dunn put everybody out of the hall excepting the delegates."

This motion was lost.

Messrs. Deubert and Kramer then got together again and they decided that each should name a temporary Secretary, and William P. Thompson of the Nineteenth Ward and George E. England of the Twenty-eighth Ward were selected.

At this stage in the proceedings State Committeeman Schroeder vacated the chair and William Kramer took his place.

It was after 1 o'clock this morning before the permanent organization had been effected.

At that hour all the indications were that Mayor Wurster of the Nineteenth Ward and E. J. Kaltenbach of the Twenty-eighth Ward would be selected as delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

The Sixth District met in Turn Hall, Meserole Street, with Coroner George H. Mason presiding. It was a Worth convention, and Controller George W. Palmer of the Seventeenth Ward and County Clerk Henry C. Saffen of the Fifteenth Ward were selected as delegates.

A BOLT IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Twelve Anti-Platt Delegates Have an Independent Election.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., March 19.—The Seventh Congressional District Republican Convention was held in the Hotel Castleton to-night. It opened with a row. The fight was brief but lively, and ended in the withdrawal of the anti-Platt contingent, which was led by Martin Healey of the First Assembly District New-York.

State Committeeman C. W. Alexander called the convention to order. There were fifty-three delegates. Two nominations were made for Chairman. Roll call on the ballot had begun when Mr. Healey moved that each delegate proceed to the platform to announce his vote. There was a storm of objections. Mr. Alexander ruled that as the roll call was in progress all motions were out of order.

This started a row. Half of the delegates were on their feet shouting and making motions. Cries of "No gag rule!" "Platt cannot run this convention!" "Down with boss rule!" filled the air. For five minutes there was pandemonium. Then Mr. Healey called upon all his followers to leave the convention. The entire delegation of twelve from the First Assembly District and two from the Second, bolted, leaving thirty-nine delegates in the hall.

When quiet was restored Frederick Haldy of New-York made a harmony speech, and on his motion the bolters were invited to return, but they refused to do so. Organization was effected with George Garby as Chairman, and Louis Hoeninger and Thomas A. Braniff as Secretaries. The following Platt delegation was then chosen without opposition: Delegates—The National Convention—Cornelius Van Cott, New-York; Hugh McRoberts, Richmond County. Alternates—Frederick Haldy, New-York; Frank Foggin, Richmond County. Presidential Elector—Frederick Haldy.

The bolters organized in the hotel barroom with Patrick Gray Chairman and E. H. Lawrence Secretary. The following were selected: Delegates—Martin Healy, and Abram Cole. Alternates—John F. Conway and J. D. Hetherington.

Mr. Cole headed the McKinley contingent of four in the Richmond County delegation, but they did not join the bolters, and Mr. Cole said he would recognize their action.

Sixteenth District Delegates.

WHITE PLAINS, March 19.—The Republican Convention of the Sixteenth Congressional District, comprising the three Assembly Districts of Westchester County and a portion of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Districts of New-York, was held in the Orawaupum Hotel here to-day, to elect two delegates and two alternates to the National Convention. Frank V. Millard of Tarrytown presided. On the first ballot, ex-Judge William H. Robertson of Katonah, and Mayor John G. Peene of Yonkers were elected delegates, with Francis M. Carpenter of Mount Kisco and Frank V. Millard of Tarrytown as alternates. They go to the convention uninstructed. William L. Ward of Port Chester was chosen Presidential Elector.

Instructed for Morton.

POTSDAM, N. Y., March 19.—The Republican Convention for the Twenty-second Congressional District, held here to-day, elected William I. Proctor of Ogdensburg and W. W. Worden of Saratoga delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Gov. Morton as a Presidential candidate, and resolutions favoring McKinley as second choice were tabled with but two dissenting votes.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 19.—The First Assembly District Republican Convention, held here to-day, adopted resolutions eulogizing Gov. Morton's administration and favoring his Presidential candidacy.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

District.	Politics.	Nominee.
*First Indiana....	Republican.	J. A. Hemenway.
Fourth Indiana...	Republican.	Marcus E. Sulzer.
*Twelfth Indiana.	Republican.	J. N. Leighty.

*Renominated.

Three Big Olive Groves.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Three of the largest olive orchards in the world are being planted in Southern California this season. The largest is that of Andrew McNally of the publishing firm of Rand & McNally of Chicago. He has men at work laying out a 400-acre olive grove near Fullerton, in Orange County. He will plant 40,000 olive trees. In the vicinity of Colton, Barnet Stevenson, a cousin of Vice President Stevenson, owns, with Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, several hundred acres of land. An olive grove of 340 acres is being prepared there. Some 34,000 trees have been bought in Pomona for the Stevenson grove. D. E. Emery, recently of Oakland, is having 240 acres of olives planted near Whittier. Never has there been such extensive planting of olive groves, both big and little, in Southern California, as this season. Pomona Valley nurseries have sold already 200,000 olive trees and the season is only half over.

A Horse Dashes Out Its Brains.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A horse belonging to Mr. John Rehan of 407 South Caroline Street, caught its foot in the flooring of its stable late Sunday night and before assistance could be given butted its brains out against the stall. The animal was fed and its bedding prepared for the night by Mr. Rehan about 9 o'clock. A short while afterward Patrolman Fritz, in making his rounds, was startled by a noise in the stable. He notified Mr. Rehan, and they started to investigate. They saw the horse making frantic efforts to release its foot, which had broken through the floor and had become wedged between the planks. The horse seemed to realize that it was not possible to get its foot out, and began hitting its head against the sides of the stall. Finally the poor animal feel over and died.

March

April, May are the months when thousands of people purify, vitalize, and enrich their blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. You and all your friends should do the same. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

MAYOR STRONG GUEST OF HONOR.

Entertained Last Night at a Dinner at the Wool Club Given by James Macnaughton.

Mayor Strong was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given by James Macnaughton, President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, at the Wool Club, in the Wool Exchange Building, West Broadway and Beach Street. The club's comfortable and dainty banqueting room was decorated with palms and American Beauty roses, and covers were laid for threescore guests at a horseshoe table.

Mr. Macnaughton presided. At his right was Mayor Strong and at his left the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn. With him were Charities Commissioner Faure, William Sherer, ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, Col. C. B. Mitchell, Willis S. Paine, ex-Gov. Flower, D. S. Walton, and Frank D. Kilburn.

Other guests were Seth M. Milliken, Philip T. Dodge, George L. Whitman, F. H. Southwick, E. S. Bowlend, Alexander Gilbert, H. M. Stockton, George P. Stockwell, Albro J. Newton, George Follett, William Mitchell, Allan Macnaughton, P. C. Lounsbury, Theodore W. Morris, Ethan Allen, William Bloodgood, Simeon B. Chittenden, Herbert Booth King, George A. Plimpton, Gurdon Bill, James W. Clawson, Charles E. Bigelow.

Stephen Baker, Nathan D. Bill, Charles H. Fancher, F. Marcella, Thomas B. Kent, Frederick J. Warburton, A. J. Milbank, Job E. Hedges, William A. Street, A. W. Follett, William Macnaughton, William H. Perkins, Warner Van Norden, Edwin Langdon, Crowell Hadden, David M. Morrison, David H. Bates, Theodore L. Cuyler, Jr., Julius Kaufmann, O. D. Gray, and J. G. Zabriskie.

After the dinner, furnished by Steward F. Schlesinger, President Macnaughton introduced Mayor Strong and said many pleasant things in raillery about him. When Mr. Strong was alluded to as a wool man a guest exclaimed: "He pulled the wool over my eyes," at which the President exclaimed: "Is any one here disappointed? If so, let him stand up."

Mayor Strong gave the history of the establishment of the club and the building of the Exchange. He recalled the time when New-York was discriminated against in favor of Boston, but he was proud to say that a coming sale of foreign and domestic wool at the Exchange would eclipse any sale ever had in this country.

Mr. Strong had many witticisms about his career in office. Formerly he used to "go around," but was a little isolated now. He sincerely hoped that when he resigned the cares of office at the City Hall he would be as respected as when he was elected.

The venerable Dr. Cuyler spoke of Mr. Macnaughton as one of his boys, told a Scotch story, and said of Mayor Strong:

"He's the manliest man that ever sat in the Mayor's chair. He's a Buckeye from Ohio, and Buckeye's a timber that never breaks and never bends."

In responding to the toast "Greater New-York," ex-Gov. Flower told half a dozen humorous stories, and then discussed newspaper criticism of men in public office.

"The press," he said, "serves a good purpose to those in official life. It makes them careful."

Mr. Flower believed in Greater New-York.

"We neglect our government in this city now," he said. "With consolidation the aim of all would be to have in working order a system of municipal rule which should be the best kind of civic government.

"I don't know if the bill before the Legislature is right or wrong, if it is wrong, and doesn't suit the people, the people will turn their servants out, and get an honest government."

After reading a telegram of regret from John Harsen Rhoades, Mr. Macnaughton introduced Commissioner Faure, who spoke on "Charities—Private and Public." Speeches were also made by Col. Mitchell and Bank Superintendent Kilburn.

THE ATTACK ON SPAIN'S TREASURY.

Methods Pursued in Cuba to Reduce the Revenue by Millions.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Spanish Minister and brother officials have endeavored to brand the Cuban army as incendiaries for burning the canefields, stating that if the sugar crop was entirely lost, the loss to the Spanish Treasury on the possible crop of 600,000 tons would be only $450,000, or less than 1 per cent. of the war expenses.

Now this loss is only the beginning of the attack of the Cubans on the Spanish Treasury, as following in the wake of no sugar crop and consequently no income to the planters, is the loss to Spain of all taxes from the vast sugar estates of the island, the owners of which find it impossible to pay any portion of their annual taxes, and are even now publicly asking Spain to remit them for this year. These two items form a sum that would be sadly missed from Spain's bank account, but the most serious loss is not yet named, and the Spanish officials have wisely steered a long way around it, knowing that any mention of it would show the strategy of the Cubans. Should the Cubans allow the grinding of cane and the gathering of tobacco, it would mean the exporting of that merchandise amounting to approximately $80,000,000.

It is well known to those who are engaged in the Cuban trade that about every dollar's worth of merchandise that Cuba exports finds its way back again in other merchandise from all parts of the world. This means that fully $80,000,000 worth of goods would go through the Cuban Custom Houses inwardly, leaving with the Spanish Treasury the usual Custom House dues on the same, which, for ten years prior to the present trouble, yielded $20,000,000 per annum. Here is just where the shoe pinches the Spanish foot, as the destruction of the sugar crop, &c., thus means to the Spanish Treasury a loss of between twenty and twenty-five millions, instead of the paltry sum of $450,000 as the Spanish Minister would have the people of this country believe.

Gen. Gomez is well versed in all these matters, and was fully aware of the great loss in revenue he would inflict on his opponents by carrying out his views relative to stopping the grinding of cane. Who can question the business, wisdom, and military strategy of a General, who, by a stroke of policy, attaches over $20,000,000 of his adversary's available funds, thus seriously crippling a bank account that is already being closely scrutinized by the money lenders of the world?

AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1896.

The Smallpox in New-Orleans.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

The alarm and anxiety that have been felt in this community for several days past over the threatened spread of smallpox are shown by the official report of the Board of Health to be less seriously founded than was supposed.

There were yesterday 7 deaths, with 197 cases, of which 192 are in the pesthouse, where they are isolated. Of these patients 183 are colored persons and 9 are whites. The other 5 cases are quarantined and guarded in the city at the houses of patients. Of these 3 are white and 2 colored.

Thus it will be seen that the disease is under complete control, and the only danger of a possible spread is from negroes coming to the city from the country. Of the cases which have been reported so far, fully 80 per cent. were brought to the city from the country, many people in the parishes asking nothing better than to ship their smallpox patients off to the city, and so getting rid of all responsibility, save that of scattering and propagating the disease at the expense of others.

The railroads and steamboats are to be looked after, and they are forbidden to bring patients here with eruptive diseases which are already developed. In the meantime, vaccination is being carried on actively by the health officers, as well as in private practice, and a house of detention for suspicious cases that have not been developed has been established. The negro quarters are vigilantly patrolled, and suspicious cases are promptly looked after, while those that have developed are sent at once to the pesthouse and the premises thoroughly disinfected.

PUSHING THE POLICE BILL

MR. ROOSEVELT MUCH INTERESTED IN GETTING A LARGER FORCE.

The President of the Board Visits Albany and Makes an Argument in Behalf of the Increase—He Also Favors the Pavey Reorganization Plan—He Proves a Show to the Rural Members of the Legislature at the State House.

ALBANY, March 19.—Police Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews were here to-day in the interests of legislation affecting the New-York Police Department. They reached the Capitol while both Houses were in session. The privileges of the floor were extended to them.

Much interest was shown by the rural statesmen in Mr. Roosevelt. They crowded into the Assembly chamber when he addressed the Committee on Cities, with evident curiosity, for a sight at him. He occupied a chair beside Speaker Fish and Lieut. Gov. Saxton at their desks as they were presiding over their respective bodies. He found a few legislators who were here when last he was a member of the Legislature, among them Senators Cantor, Coggeshall, and Ahearn.

Mr. Roosevelt appeared before the Committees on Cities of both Houses, and emphatically urged the passage of the bill to authorize an increase of 800 in the New-York police force, as provided in the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Austin. The argument was given in substance in his letter to Mr. Austin, published this morning in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Before the Senate Committee he spoke in favor of the Pavey Reorganization bill, which is, in substance, the bill of last year. He said he did not represent the unanimous sentiment of the board in favoring that measure, because Commissioner Parker does not favor it. Mr. Roosevelt said the need for such a reorganization bill is much less now than it was one year ago, and the chief reason why he urged it was that the department might be cleared of certain worse than useless members, who cannot now be gotten rid of.

"I recognize," he said, "that this legislation has some bad features, generally speaking, but I favor it because extraordinary conditions which existed one year ago still exist, to an extent. The Lexow report still stands."

"You think there is less need of it now than there was a year ago because the department has been somewhat improved?" asked Senator Stranahan.

"I will admit that it is greatly improved," replied the Commissioner.

Mr. Roosevelt also spoke in favor of a bill which is not yet here, but will be prepared in New-York in a few days. It is designed to change in some respects the methods of making promotions in some grades of the force.

ALBANY POLICE BILL PASSED.

Barnes Holds a Club over the Governor to Compel Him to Sign.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Senate to-day passed the Albany Police bill over the veto of Mayor Thacher. It has been a foregone conclusion that this action would be taken, because the Albany Police bill is a machine measure, and the machine is in absolute control. It will now attempt to drive Gov. Morton to signing it.

There has been an exhibition of the bulldozing tactics of the machine in connection with this bill such as is seldom seen. The bill is drawn in the interests of State Committeeman Barnes, who is the Republican "boss" of this county. When this Police bill shall become a law it will be possible for him to control the appointments on the Police Board as absolutely as ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan ever attempted to control them in Buffalo. The bill puts the police force into politics by giving the appointing power to the elective officers of the city, who are controlled by Mr. Barnes and his lieutenants.

In bringing about the passage of this bill the machine tactics have not been concealed. Mr. Barnes has been in the corridors just outside the legislative chambers, and at times has gone upon the floor of these bodies when the bill has been under consideration. He now has a club for the Governor to compel him to sign it.

Mr. Barnes is one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. Mr. Walker, who is Mr. Barnes's lieutenant, is another delegate. Louis F. Payn, who represents the State organization as a lobbyist here, is another delegate to St. Louis. While the bill was under consideration to-day, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Payn were together in the corridor buttonholing the Senators. It happens just now that Gov. Morton wants the support of delegates to the St. Louis Convention, so he is expected to sign the Albany Police bill promptly.

When Gov. Morton signs the bill, it is expected that lively proceedings in the Police Board will follow. The story is that its members hold that it is unconstitutional, and will refuse to give up their offices. There are four now, Messrs. Walker, Oliver, Meegan, and Scott. The last two are Democrats. Mr. Walker is a "machine" Republican, and Gen. Oliver a Republican of independent tendencies. Mr. Walker is expected to agree to the terms of the bill. The others have consulted some of the best lawyers of the city, who have given the opinion that the bill is unconstitutional, and have advised the Commissioners to test it in the courts. The Democratic members of the Council, who are entitled, under the bill, to appoint two new Commissioners, say they will take the advice of these attorneys, and make no appointments.

WOMAN PHYSICIANS WANTED.

Changed Conditions Demanded in the Control of the Insane.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Women's Society for the Promotion of the Welfare of the Insane is endeavoring to have women members added to the State Commission in Lunacy and Boards of Managers of State Hospitals, as well as having women physicians appointed to serve in the hospitals.

Dr. Phoebe J. B. Waite and Dr. Amelia Wright of New-York City made an argument before the Assembly General Laws Committee.

They advocate a material change in the administration of the State hospitals, and propose that the commission shall be increased from three to five members, two of whom shall be women; that there shall be two physicians on the commission, one of whom shall be a woman; two lay members, one of whom shall be a woman, in addition to a member who shall be a practical business man.

A New Road Bill.

ALBANY, March 19.—Senator Guy has introduced a bill requiring the State Engineer to establish a road department under control of a civil engineer, at $3,000 per year. The aim of the bill is first to establish a permanent system of State roads. Then the engineer shall report annually to the Legislature the roads or parts of roads in the system improved or to be improved, the cost, &c., with cost of maintenance and convenience of materials. A preliminary appropriation of $10,000 is made.

For a Pure Water Supply.

ALBANY, March 19.—Senator Brush has introduced a resolution for a committee of three to investigate the water supply of the cities and towns of the State. The resolution declares that the supply must eventually come from the chain of great lakes. The committee is to employ a chemist and engineer, and is to sit during the recess.

To Investigate Tall Construction.

ALBANY, March 19.—Senator Pavey has introduced a resolution providing for an investigation by a Senate committee of the advisability of the passage of a law to prevent the erection of any more "sky-scraping" buildings in New-York City. The committee is to report Jan. 15 next.

Will Adjourn over the Convention.

ALBANY, March 19.—The concurrent resolution adopted by the Assembly that when the Legislature adjourn Friday, it be to meet again next Wednesday at 1 P. M., was adopted by the Senate without debate.

Referred to Col. Abe Slupsky.

ALBANY, March 19.—Senator Seibert has introduced a bill changing the name of the Cwarty Pulk Ulanow Association of Buffalo to the Czwarty Pulk Ulanow Polskichpod Opiska Matki Boski Czestochowski of Buffalo.

EASTER GIFTS in STERLING SILVER.

THE WALLACE COMPANY invite attention to a large and varied number of

NOVELTIES

prepared especially for EASTER, moderate in price, and not obtainable elsewhere.

FIFTH AVENUE,

Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

Favorable Action on the School Bill.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Senate Cities Committee has agreed to report favorably the substitute for the Page and the Pavey New-York City School bill.

Notes at the Capitol.

—Gov. Morton has signed the bill to confer the brevet commission in the National Guard of the State, of Second Lieutenant upon Color Sergt. Peter D. Braisted, Jr., of the Seventh Regiment, New-York City. Braisted has been a member of the Seventh Regiment for over fifty years. The Adjutant General has issued the commission.

—The Prison Association is actively urging the passage of the bill to authorize the use of the Bertillon system of identifying criminals; also the resolution to submit a second time the Constitutional amendment for a return to the Fassett law governing the employment of convicts.

—The Horton anti-sparring bill has been reported favorably to the Senate. The Senate Codes Committee has reported favorably Senator Wilcox's bill to enable the Attorney General to proceed against foreign corporations which form trusts to operate in this State.

—A bill has been introduced incorporating L. Boyer, J. Fisher, and others as the International and American National Fine and Useful Arts Exposition, for the purpose of establishing in New-York City a permanent World's Fair. The capital is $1,000,000.

—Senator Coggeshall has introduced a bill prohibiting railroads in New-York City from exercising powers, rights or privileges or carrying on any trade or business except as expressly granted and allowed in the statute under which the company is organized.

—Assemblyman Perkins has introduced a bill providing that after Nov. 1 next the Board of Electrical Control in Brooklyn shall consist of the Mayor, the Commissioner of City Works, and a person to be appointed by the Mayor at $8,000 salary.

—Senator Cantor has offered a bill appropriating $50,000 for a monument for the old Third Cavalry, New-York Volunteers, at Berryville, in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

—The Andrews Assembly bill placing mercantile establishments under the direct supervision of Boards of Health has been favorably reported to the Senate.

—The bill for an additional inferior court in the Annexed District, New-York City, has been advanced to second reading in the House.

—Shinnecock Indians in Suffolk County may vote at village elections, according to a bill that has passed the Assembly.

—The Senate Judiciary Committee has decided to report favorably Assemblyman Austin's State racing law amendment.

—Senator Brush has introduced a bill authorizing the transfer of Brooklyn Bridge keepers to patrol duty.

—A bill has been introduced appropriating $400,000 for continuing work on the Capitol by day's labor.

—The bill repealing the law authorizing a bridge from Bath to Albany has passed the Assembly.

—The Senate has settled the Taylor-McNulty contest by declaring McNulty entitled to his seat.

—The Andrews bill for an additional City Magistrate in New-York City has passed the House.

THE PALISADES PARK BILL.

Commissioner Morse States the Situation in Which the Measure Stands.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The communication by "New-Yorker" published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning concerning the Palisades bill prompts me to send you, though unofficially, a word of explanation and encouragement for him and any of our friends who, like him, may be discouraged.

The situation in which this measure stands is now understood definitely, and is briefly as follows:

In the House of Representatives the forty-two members from the States of New-York and New-Jersey will support it unanimously, and many members from other States are already likewise pledged. In the Senate very substantial progress has been made.

An overwhelming majority of the people of both States earnestly desires the passage of this measure, and from people throughout the country come many kind expressions and encouraging words. This sentiment is guided and echoed by the press, and in more than 300 columns of comment not three of adverse criticism are found.

Opposed to the Palisades National Park are certain real estate speculators, who have protested against it before Congress and elsewhere. They make an indirect attack, desiring that in some way the precipice and foot of the Palisades, owned now by various persons and a nuisance and menace to the property above, be set apart as a park by the State of New-Jersey, to the great advantage of these owners and the immense enhancement of the value of their property. From these motives have proceeded their representations in the papers and elsewhere, sometimes under the names of "military" men. Then, too, we have the interests of the quarry men with which to reckon. Besides, a Quixotic and utterly ill-advised movement by some members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has made a little trouble. I trust that the members of the body will investigate United States reservations, and, learning what models they are of good administration, withdraw their mistaken opposition.

Under such circumstances in any ordinary time the Palisades bill would be speedily reported and passed. Owing, however, to the present political situation delay has occurred. The delay will not be long, however, when the members of Congress become convinced that the people of the United States approve the measure.

The condition of the revenue, which has been the argument for refusing all appropriations, is a misleading factor. There are hundreds of millions of dollars of unappropriated money in the Treasury available for all purposes. More than a month ago a prediction was made to the writer that the mandate prohibiting all appropriations, which was even then becoming unendurable, would be overthrown and swept aside, and then measures would rush through like a flood. The break has occurred. After a controversy lasting for weeks, the Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday favorably reported a bill appropriating $27,000,000. What ridiculous nonsense now to argue that the Government may not spend $500,000 to save the Palisades! As the bill is drawn that sum is sufficient.

It is worthy of note, in view of the opposition to this bill, that every National park so far laid out has been established in the face of an adverse report from the War Department. These parks number over twenty, and contain upward of 17,000,000 acres of land, valued at over $40,000,000, only a few thousand acres of which, worth less than $1,000,000 in the aggregate, are east of the Rocky Mountains. The Palisades Commissioners have secured full statistics showing, besides these parks, grants of hundreds of millions of acres of lands for various State and municipal uses.

New-York and New-Jersey have not received one-twentieth of their proportionate share of these grants. All who read or think know how insignificant are the Government expenditures in our States, and yet statistics show that during the past ten years more than one-half of the total revenues of the Government from all sources has been contributed by them. The commissions have these statistics in detail, and if our Representatives, armed with such arguments and so supported by the public, cannot secure the legislation to which they stand committed, it will be indeed very strange; and it will not be in the least inappropriate for them to inquire why it is that, as a Philadelphia paper recently remarked, in discussing the Palisades, "New-York seldom gets what it wants in Congress."

If our Representatives and their colleagues comprehend that New-York proposes to have what she wants, this time at least, the Palisades Park will soon be an established fact.

WALDO G. MORSE.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1896.

Prohibition Candidate for President.

From The Baltimore American.

It is more than likely that Mr. Joshua Levering of this city will be the Prohibition candidate for President nominated by the convention that will meet at Pittsburg next May. Mr. Levering has been a very successful business man, has been very liberal in the use of his wealth, and has the esteem and respect of the entire community. He is a Prohibitionist from principle, and that party would do itself honor by this recognition of his valuable service.

KEMPNER SCORES STRONG

THE MAYOR DENOUNCED FOR HIS COURSE ON THE RAINES BILL.

Reminded that He Was Elected as a Non-Partisan, but Now Acts as a Party Man—His Action in the Matter Declared to Have Roused the Indignation of All Members of the New-York and Kings Delegations.

ALBANY, March 19.—Assemblyman Kempner to-day sent an open letter to Mayor Strong of New-York City in reply to his published interview favoring the Raines Liquor Tax bill. The letter is as follows:

"Sir: At the hearing of Mayors before the Governor yesterday on the Raines bill, the City of New-York was not represented, though the protest of its Mayor might have had more weight in creating an adverse judgment than that of all the others combined. The papers of this date bring proof of the fact that your failure to appear was a deliberate act. You are made to state that 'it is the best bill on the subject yet presented to the Mayor; that as a whole, it is a good thing,' and that you, 'being a good Republican, would not feel justified in putting obstacles in the way of a party measure.'

"It is hardly necessary to say that this is not the first convincing exhibition you have given of your moral fickleness and civic imbecility. Your utter incapacity to appreciate the destructive character of the proposed legislation in its inevitable effect on our city would have caused no special wonder had you presided over your native town in Ohio, but in the Mayor of reformed New-York it simply paralyzes us with amazement.

"You stand uniquely alone in your estimate of the Raines bill as a 'good thing.' Can you point out its good provisions? Is it high license? Is it free rum and free dives? Is it the failure to discriminate between whisky and beer? Is it the robbery of one-third of our excise revenues? Is it the ruination of thousands of our business men? Is it the appointment of a horde of political agents? Is it the violation of home rule? or is it the retention of Sunday closing features which you promised to oppose when a German delegation called on you before the election? Which of these erratic requirements has tickled your erratic fancy? If I have not struck the particular part that makes you regard the Raines monstrosity as the 'best bill on the subject' you owe it to an impatient public to promptly make known your secret.

"The general consensus of opinion throughout the State condemns the bill as a vile political subterfuge—as an attempt to regulate the liquor traffic under moral principles, but in reality for the basest partisan ends. Every worthy element in our city, representing its social, commercial, intellectual, and religious life, has spoken of this measure before our Excise Committee in terms of severest disapprobation. Even that organization which is largely responsible for your accidental and lamentable elevation to the Mayoralty—the Chamber of Commerce—has denounced the Raines bill in unqualified language. Yet you, the beautiful product of non-partisanship, say it's a 'good thing,' and that as a 'good Republican,' forsooth, you do not feel justified in putting obstacles in the way of a 'party measure.'

"The representatives of New-York City in the Senate and Assembly have fought the Raines bill valiantly, in the interest of their own constituents. With gratifying unanimity and irrespective of party lines, they opposed its passage in both houses. Only two Senators out of twelve, and four Assemblymen out of thirty-five, driven by the party machine lash, consented to subordinate public duty to party profit. But all the good effect of our united efforts was nullified to-day, when the news reached Albany that the Mayor of New-York deemed the Raines bill a 'good thing.' The indignation aroused by your attitude, as represented by the press, is profound and general among our delegation. The prevailing sentiment here is in favor of your resignation as Mayor, in time to test public sentiment on your course at the coming election. Should you fail in your attempted vindication, it may be consoling to know that there is a yawning vacancy awaiting you and your ten kettle in an asylum for the feeble minded."

Senators Raines is watching and waiting for the moment when the Governor shall sign his Liquor Tax bill. He wants the pen with which the Executive signature is made. It is uncertain when he will get it, though some predict not until next week.

Assemblyman Finn this morning escorted a delegation

VOTE ON BAYARD TO-DAY

LAST MINUTES OF DEBATE GIVEN TO A LIVELY SQUABBLE.

Messrs. Sulzer and Gibson Indulge in Personal Remarks—The Former Apologizes, and Then Gets a Little Lashing—Senator Chandler Blunts the Edge of Debate—Resolutions Will Be Passed for Party Reasons and Without Harm.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Chandler's advertisement of the chaffering propensities of protectionists has served the purpose of blunting the edge of the debate on the resolution of the House to censure Mr. Bayard for his speeches abroad. It is perfectly evident to even the most exasperated friend of the "fat fryers" that protection has been responsible in this country for much of the corruption in politics, and the history of legislation in Washington, going back not more than three years, will furnish some illustrations that ought to temper the orators who are disposed to question the soundness of the criticism of the Ambassador to England.

The speeches against Mr. Bayard are evasive of the argument that he made. Even Mr. Taft of Cincinnati, who spoke at length to-day, assumed that Mr. Bayard arraigned the righteous for the sins of the wicked, and that the honest men who are protectionists must be defended with the pirates who infested the Congress to secure the schedules which Mr. McKinley sanctioned, and which were obtained by the "holding-up" process.

The discussion to-day was interrupted by a boisterous contention between Mr. Sulzer of New-York, and Mr. Gibson of Tennessee. It was productive of much language that is not customary in the House, and was a departure from correct standards of dignity and decorum. The talk will come to an end soon, when Mr. Hitt, who does not appear to be thoroughly enjoying his employment, will bring the resolution to a vote. The House will undoubtedly pass the resolution, partly to please Mr. Barrett, and also to exercise the Republican majority. It ought not to vex Mr. Bayard very deeply, and no one expects that it will lead either to his removal or his resignation.

The display by Mr. Sulzer of a circular letter from Mr. Gibson to his constituents and the charge that the letter was being circulated under a frank wer the cause of the contention between the two men. Mr. Sulzer's remarks elicited an angry outburst from the Tennesseean.

"Do you say that I circulated the letter under my frank?" shouted the excitable Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Sulzer was on the opposite side of the hall, and speaking to the accompaniment of a vigorous rapping by the Speaker. He did not comprehend the remark, and shouted back: "The next time the gentleman had better use a trumpet."

Mr. Gibson tried to get recognition, but Mr. Sulzer declined to yield, and the Speaker directed Mr. Gibson to take his seat. He did so, shaking his hands, and shouting that a man who made a charge of that kind and then refused to give an opportunity for response "was a coward."

The tenor of Mr. Gibson's assertion having been conveyed to Mr. Sulzer by those about him, he said he had been informed that the letter was being circulated under the Congressman's frank; if it were not so, he would withdraw that statement.

"I want to know who your informant is?" asked Mr. Gibson.

Again Mr. Sulzer declined to yield, whereupon Mr. Gibson cried angrily: "It is a false statement, and your informant is the author of a vile slander, and if you refuse to give his name you are as bad as he is."

In a minute or two Mr. Sulzer said that if he had said anything which offended Mr. Gibson, he felt that in an honorable, manly way he should withdraw it, and apologize for it, and he did so.

The resolutions were then discussed for a few minutes by Mr. Sulzer, who, recurring to Mr. Gibson, said that when he got back to Tennessee and the people asked him what the Republicans had done, he could answer: "We censured Bayard."

When he had concluded, Mr. Gibson got the floor for a personal explanation. "I have but two or three things to say," he stated. "First, the circular which the gentleman has paraded, so far as I know, is still in the printing office. If there were no receivers, Mr. Speaker, there would be no thieves, and it is an old maxium of law that the receiver is as bad as the thief. If I am to be measured by the gentleman's own standard of morality, I should doubtless have franked the letter, but I have a higher sense of honor than he wears under his vest."

Mr. Gibson said that his picture had been exhibited to the House by the gentleman from New-York, (the circular containing a wood cut likeness of the author,) and he would present a picture of the gentleman as portrayed with the pen. He read from a Washington letter describing Mr. Sulzer as pluming himself upon his resemblance as pluming himself upon his resemblance to Henry Clay, and having come to Washington "to teach Speaker Reed a few things." When he gets back home, Mr. Gibson said, and the people ask, "What have you done?" he would reply, "What, me! Oh, I abused Gibson."

A brief response was made by Mr. Sulzer, in which he said that what Mr. Gibson had read about him he was not responsible for; but what he had read to the House about Gibson, he had himself written and signed. He believed that the debate on the Bayard resolutions had descended into a circus, and according to his invariable rule he had determined to take part in the performance. He had done so, not as a clown, he believed, but as a ringmaster, and he had made certain Republicans dance to the lash who assumed to be superior in intellect and morals to those about them.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) defended the reputation of Gen. Schenck from the inference arising from the statements made yesterday by Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.,) about his connection with the Emma Mine and the publication of his rules of poker while he was Minister to England.

Just before adjournment an agreement was reached to take a vote on the Bayard resolutions at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

FOR A DRY DOCK AT CHARLESTOWN

Arguments Advanced in Its Favor at a Committee Hearing.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The proposition to establish a new stone dry dock at Charlestown, Mass., was argued at considerable length to-day before the House Naval Committee. Representatives Draper, McCall, Simpkins, Moody, Barrett, Knox, and Walker, and Senator Lodge were in attendance. Mr. Lodge was the first speaker. He stated that the Boston yard was one of the largest and best equipped in the country. In the matter of imports and exports, Boston is the second city in the United States, and by reason of this fact the Government would enjoy the profits of a large private business, in addition to owning a dock for its own purposes.

Representative McCall followed with an elaborate argument showing the military and strategic advantages which would result from such a structure. Mr. McCall explained the conditions which should surround a dry dock. These were skilled labor, industrial plants, and supplies of all kinds needed for such vessels as the New-York and the Indiana. The next naval battle, Mr. McCall thought, would take place between Montauk Point and Bar Harbor.

Mr. Barrett advocated the building of the dry dock on broad National lines. He declared that Boston was the best place for it east of New-York. Boston is to be the best-defended port in New-England. The yard is ten miles from any spot where a foreign fleet could lie. It has more water than any location east of New-York. It is magnificently equipped, and has a locality already partially excavated where the dock can be most economically built. In its near vicinity are thousands of the best marine artisans in the country. Boston, as the second port in the country, must always be defended. It is the natural base of operations for the New-England coast, and there, regardless of local considerations, a great naval station should be constructed. Locally, it will be most acceptable to the people. Mr. Barrett declared that within a few years there would be thirty feet of water at low water all the way up to the navy yard.

NON-PARTISAN PATRONAGE PLAN.

A Novel Scheme Under Consideration in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Democratic members of the Senate held a caucus this afternoon at the adjournment of the Senate for the purpose of discussing the question of patronage. The proposition upon which Senator Gorman, representing the Democrats and Senator Elkins, representing the Republicans, have been working for several weeks, was submitted to the caucus and appeared to meet with favorable consideration.

This proposition provides for a non-partisan distribution of the patronage equally among the ninety Senators who compose the body. There are about eighteen employes who, from long years of experience, have become invaluable to the Senate, and these men it is proposed to place on a list and charge up to the Senate as a body. The other places would be distributed equally. Ten Democratic Senators ceased to be members of the Senate with the last session, and their successors have no one in office through their influence; the same can be said of the new Republican Senators.

Of course, a revision of this sort would mean that some of the employes would have to go, and they probably would be those whose Senators had lost their seats and who, therefore, no longer have Senatorial backing.

The subject, after discussion, was left to the steering committee. The committee will confer with the similar committee for the Republicans, and after a caucus it is believed the whole matter will be settled on the basis indicated.

TO TAX "FILLED CHEESE."

A Bill to Protect the Interest of Legitimate Dairy Products.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee, having in charge the many bills relating to "filled cheese," has agreed upon a substitute bill therefor, "defining cheese, and imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, and exportation of filled cheese." It defines "cheese" as the food product known as cheese, which is made from milk or cream, and without the addition of oils, fats, vegetable, or other foreign matter. Substitutes for this article are to be known as "filled cheese," upon which special taxes are imposed, as follows:

Manufacturers to pay $400 per annum for each factory operated; wholesale dealers $250 per annum, and retail dealers $50 per annum.

"Filled cheese" is to be branded as such, and failure to do so is made punishable by a fine of $500 and imprisonment for one year. This is the first attempt at National legislation on the subject, and the bill is broader than the oleomargarine law, in that it imposes a tax of 1 cent per pound on all filled cheese exported. This tax is to be paid by the manufacturer. The passage of the bill has been urged by dairymen from all sections of the country, especially those in the North and West, who claim that the "filled cheese" business is ruining the legitimate dairy business.

A Bankruptcy Bill Prepared.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, which has been engaged in the preparation of a bankruptcy bill, finished its labors at a late hour this afternoon. Its bill will be laid before the full committee to-morrow. The original Torrey bill, as amended in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, serves as the basis of the new measure, which provides for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. The only ground of involuntary bankruptcy in the new bill is fraud, actual or implied, on the part of the bankrupt. The involuntary features of the new bill do not apply to laborers or farmers engaged in tilling the soil.

Congressional Doings.

—The House Committee on Patents gave a hearing yesterday to representatives of the music and art publishers of the United States who favor the Treloar Copyright bill. The main features of the new measure are the extension of the "manufacturing clause," so-called, to musical and pictorial publications, and more strict regulations prohibiting the importation, particularly from Canada, of piratical reprints of American copyright works.

—The Reciprocity Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee to-day heard B. D. Denise of Freehold, N. J., President of the State Board of Agriculture, and L. F. Schenck of Marlborough, N. J., President of the Monmouth Board of Agriculture, in advocacy of the re-enactment of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff law. They argued that the agricultural interests of the country had been benefited greatly by the law.

—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Elkins (Rep., West Va.,) introduced a bill assessing, in addition to the present restrictions, a head tax of $10 on all immigrants coming to the United States in vessels not belonging to citizens of the United States and not sailing under the American flag.

—A bill to enable the people of New-Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government and to be admitted into the Union as a State was reported in the Senate yesterday from the Committee on Territories and placed on the calendar.

DEDICATED BY ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

New Chapel at the Asylum for Blind Girls on Staten Island.

PLEASANT PLAINS, S. I., March 19.—The Chapel of St. Joseph, connected with the Asylum for Blind Girls, which has recently been erected on the property of the Mount Loretto Branch of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin here, was dedicated to-day by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Corrigan, Cassidy, and McCue.

The asylum and chapel were erected at a cost of $100,000 by Miss De Comeau, daughter of a former rich resident of Staten Island. Miss De Comeau is now Sister Annie of the Order of St. Frances, and is Superior at the asylum.

After the dedication a pontifical mass was celebrated in the Mount Loretto Mission Church by Bishop Farley, assisted by Bishop Hennesy of Kansas. The Rev. Father Dougherty was the deacon of honor; Father McCue, deacon of the mass; Father McCormack, sub-deacon; Father Connolly, master of ceremonies. The Rev. Fathers A. E. Obrecht of Rome, Cardella, Staten Island; Cassidy, Hickey, Farrell, McKenna, Pellieaux, Byrne, and Earley also assisted.

The mass was followed by the admission of twenty-eight young women to the Order of St. Frances. Fourteen were admitted to first orders, and the white veil was conferred on the others, five of whom were blind.

A banquet was served to 150 guests from New-York and elsewhere.

POWELL JURY ACCUSES THE NEGROES.

New and Important Evidence Against Wayne and Mayhew.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 19.—After two adjournments, the inquest which was held at the Town Hall to determine by whom Stephen Powell was murdered on the night of March 7, brought in a verdict to-night. The jury finds the two negroes, Wayne and Mayhew, who were yesterday indicted by the Queen's County Grand Jury, guilty.

The witnesses examined to-night were Miss Clara Brower, George T. Tydman, Charles Powell, John Findlay, Elizabeth Wood, and Frank Albert, a negro. Such a complete chain of evidence has been woven around the negroes that their conviction is almost certain.

Miss Clara Brower identified the stocking in which was placed the rock used to kill Mr. Powell as one of several she had given Mayhew's wife some time ago. On the stocking was worked in silk the letter "C." Several gray hairs and several blood stains were noticed on the stocking.

Charles Powell positively identified Wayne and Mayhew as the negroes he saw running through the yards of the Long Island Railroad at 11:40 P. M. on the night of the murder.

Helps Men to Secure Homes.

The Tremont Building and Loan Association held a special meeting last night, at 719 Tremont Avenue, to interest Tremont people in its work. It is a mutual concern, its objects being to help members to acquire homes and to develop Tremont. Its operations are now extended to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. It is said to be the first organization of the kind in the city. Henry Lowenthal, Vice President of the Association, made a short address on mutual loan associations and their superiority as savings institutions to savings banks.

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Beware of all imitations. All grocers and druggists keep it. Send for pamphlet.
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OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, D. D.

The Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, Mo., died in that city yesterday. He was sixth in descent from Philip Pieterse Schuyler, who emigrated from Amsterdam to Albany, married there in 1650, and became a magistrate and Captain of foot. Dr. Montgomery Schuyler was born in this city Jan. 9, 1814, entered Geneva College in 1830, and, leaving at the end of his junior year, was graduated at Union in the class of 1834. After studying law and engaging in business for a few years, he entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was settled in Marshall, Mich.; Lyons, N. Y., and as rector of St. John's Church, Buffalo, until 1854, when he accepted a call to be rector of Christ Church (now the Cathedral) in St. Louis, where he had since resided. He had been since 1858 President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Missouri, and often one of its delegates to the General Conventions of the Church. In addition to his published sermons, he is the author of "The Church, Its Ministry and Worship"; "The Pioneer Church," and a "Historical Discourse of Christ Church, St. Louis." His second son, the Rev. Louis Sanford Schuyler, volunteered to go to Memphis in 1878, during the epidemic of yellow fever, and there fell a victim to the disease. Dr. Schuyler leaves a wife, five sons, of whom two, Montgomery Roosevelt Schuyler and the Rev. Philip Schuyler, are residents of New-York, and four daughters.

In 1891 the jubilee of Dr. Schuyler's ordination to the priesthood was celebrated by the Episcopalians of St. Louis, and in connection with the celebration and with the Cathedral, the "Schuyler Memorial House" was founded. Upon a still later anniversary celebration, in 1894, The Church Standard had these remarks:

"Early last month there was a touching celebration in Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, when the venerated Dean, Dr. Montgomery Schuyler, celebrated the holy communion on his eightieth birthday. No man now living in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and no man whose name stands highest on the roll of its saintly dead, has more beautifully illustrated the life of charity than Montgomery Schuyler in the long years of his ministry. His has been the charity that suffereth long, that never faileth, that seeketh not her own, that is not easily provoked, that thinketh no evil, that beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. His has been a charity which has shrunk from no danger and from no sacrifice; which year after year, in the time of pestilence, bore him with the fearlessness of an unconscious child to the bedside of the sick and dying, when many a strong man trembled for his life. His was the charity of a principled Union man in a Southern city during the civil war, steadfastly maintaining his own integrity, and yet refusing to know anything but a suffering brother in hospital or prison, whether the uniform were blue or gray. His has been that patient, hopeful wisdom which is content to let things grow instead of trying to build prematurely; and now, in his eighty-first year, he continues to minister to a congregation which is all his own, in a noble edifice which will be a monument of his service, and as Dean of a cathedral which, largely through his own consummate wisdom of simplicity, has been established without contention. All Christians are 'called to be saints'; there are not many to whom it is given to walk unswerably to that high calling as it has been given to our greatly venerated friend and brother, Dr. Montgomery Schuyler."

Obituary Notes.

—William B. Brown, one of the best-known hotel keepers on the Ocean Boulevard, died at his home, Brown's Cottage, Wednesday night. His cottage at Parkville was the resort of riders and drivers of Brooklyn and this city. When bicycling became the rage he was the first hotel keeper to furnish accommodations for their wheels. Mr. Brown was born in this city in 1826. He leaves two sons and five daughters, one of whom is a Brooklyn school teacher. Heart disease was the cause of death.

—Major John Beattie, one of the best-known business man in Utica, N. Y., died yesterday. He was fifty-four years old. He was a brave soldier, and known all over the State in Grand Army of the Republic circles. He was also an enthusiastic curler, and had been President of the National Association of Curlers. He was Vice President of the Roberts, Wicks Clothing Manufacturing Company, one of the largest in Utica.

—A. Cadwell Belden, oldest brother of ex-Congressman James O. Belden, and a widely known public-works contractor in Syracuse, died suddenly yesterday in that city of heart disease. He was seventy-six years old.

—Arthur F. Hogan of T. Hogan & Sons, stevedores, at 95 Broad Street, died yesterday at 20 East Eightieth Street. He was twenty-six years old, and a member of the Produce and Maritime Exchanges.

—William A. Hamilton, the oldest son of City Clerk William C. Hamilton of Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his parents from consumption. He was twenty years old.

—Mrs. Abigail Knapp Holman, wife of William S. Holman, ex-Congressman of Indiana, died in Washington Wednesday of paralysis. She was seventy-two years old.

FUNDS FOR BAPTIST CITY MISSIONS.

Raised at a Meeting in the Madison Avenue Church.

A meeting of New-York Baptists was held last night in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at Thirty-first Street, in the interest of the New-York City Mission work.

On the platform were the Rev. Dr. Sanders, pastor of the Madison Avenue Church; the Rev. Dr. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Parry of the Alexander Avenue Church, the Rev. Dr. Francis of the Riverside Church, the Rev. Mr. McGeorge of the People's Temple, and the Rev. Dassorie, who has charge of the missionary work among Italians in this city.

The Rev. Dr. Sanders made a short address of welcome, and introduced the Rev. Dr. MacArthur. The latter spoke about the importance of the work, and the necessity of extending it along every possible line.

Addresses were also made by the Rev. Drs. Parry and Trovers, and the Rev. Mr. McGeorge.

One thousand dollars was raised by members of the Calvary Baptist Church present. One gentleman gave $500, a second $250, two more $100 each, and a third $50. This money will be given the society to purchase a life membership, which will be presented to the wife of Dr. MacArthur.

Watched Two Weeks for Burglars.

Frederick Haugh's plumbing shop at 136 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, was robbed by burglars three months ago. Mr. Haugh for the past two weeks has sat at the rear window from 3 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock watching for the thieves. He heard a noise yesterday morning, and raising the window, saw four men endeavoring to get into the rear of Frederick C. Wiederhold's hardware store, 122 Graham Avenue. He fired three shots and saw one man fall. The shots attracted the police, but the thieves had escaped.

P. J. A. Harper's Will.

JAMAICA, L. I., March 19.—The will of P. J. A. Harper of Hempstead was proved in the Queens County Surrogate Court to-day. His estate is valued at $224,745.85. He leaves it in equal portions to his son, James, and his wife, Augusta M. Harper. The estate retains the interest of Mr. Harper in the firm of Harper Brothers.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE WORK OF THE JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION COMMENDED.

Presidents of the Trunk Lines Who Comprise the Board of Control, Listen to a Report from the Board of Managers—Mr. Roberts and Mr. Depew Speak in Praise of the Work—Railway Rates Now Honestly Maintained.

The efficient and beneficial work done by the new Joint Traffic Association was the subject of review and congratulatory remarks at a meeting yesterday of the Presidents who compose the Board of Control.

Nearly all of the members of the board were in attendance, as follows: George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania system, Chairman; Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New-York Central; M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Big Four; Samuel Sloan, President of the Lackawanna; Joseph S. Harris, President of the Reading; E. P. Wilbur, President of the Lehigh Valley; E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie; J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Jersey Central; H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central; C. M. Hays, General Manager Grand Trunk; S. R. Calloway, President of the Nickel Plate; Oscar G. Murray, Vice President and co-receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio, and J. D. Layng, General Manager of the West Shore.

Commissioner George R. Blanchard of the Board of Managers submitted an interesting verbal statement of the operation of the association since Jan. 1, 1896. He described the magnitude of the work undertaken, the great detail involved, and the preparation already made to secure information for the purpose of dealing adequately and properly with the larger subjects awaiting adjustment. Attention was properly called to the good corporate and public results which had thus far been achieved.

Chairman Roberts, Mr. Depew, and Mr. Ingalls, in behalf of the Board of Control, cordially congratulated the managers upon the success which has attended their efforts and the justice and wisdom of their decisions upon the many and delicate questions submitted to them. Their policy and acts were approved, and gratification was expressed that they had succeeded in adjusting the relations of the lines to each other upon matters of difference which had appeared irreconcilable, and in promoting reasonable and equal rates to shippers they had rendered valuable service to the public as well as to the railway companies. The opinion was also expressed that the managers, in the results they had so far achieved, had been the most efficient agents yet discovered for carrying out the spirit and purpose of the Inter-State act. Renewed confidence was expressed in the association, and a determination manifested by the Presidents to do everything in their power to preserve and continue the association.

After the meeting Mr. Depew said that in consequence of the operation of the Joint Traffic Association, railroad rates had been more honestly maintained than ever before, and that the public was now receiving more fair and equitable treatment at the hands of the railroads than it had received within the past twenty-five years.

Edward F. Leonard, President of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, was elected an arbitrator in place of ex-Gov. Jacob D. Cox of Ohio, who was chosen last November, but subsequently declined to serve. Mr. Leonard began his railroad service in 1869, when he was elected Secretary of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, an office which he now holds. He enjoys the high esteem of railroad officials generally.

The Board of Arbitration is now complete with J. F. Goddard as the chief and Garrett S. Hobart of New-Jersey and Mr. Leonard of Illinois as associates.

PACIFIC ROADS' INDEBTEDNESS.

Congressional Committee to Consider Various Plans of Settlement.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—John C. Coombs of Boston, representing the Credits Commutation Company, whose interests are situated in Sioux City, to-day appeared before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads for the purpose of seeing where he could attach the interests he represented to the plans suggested by other parties.

Referring to the several changes made in the suggestions of the Union and Central people, he said that he found it very hard to put salt on the tail of a bird that never alights. With the form of security to be offered the Government still unknown, it was very difficult for him to say where his amendment should come in. He was confident, however, that the Government would not go out of the railroad business for fifty or one hundred years, and for one of these periods would have a strong box of railroad securities.

His proposition was to provide, in any plan of settlement, for aiding in the construction of the Sioux City branch. To accomplish this he wanted the Secretary of the Treasury to be given authority to invest not over $4,500,000 of the fund accrued under the Thurman act in the securities of the Sioux City Road. He wanted this plan incorporated in any general plan, as he did not think it would stand alone.

Representative Shafroth of Colorado spoke in support of his bill, looking to a settlement of the Pacific Road matters by foreclosure.

After the hearing a sub-committee, consisting of Chairman Powers and Messrs. Wright, Ferris, Kyle, and Sulzer, was appointed to consider the various measures for the settlement of the indebtedness of the roads. They are to consult with the Senate Pacific Railroads Committee, and recommend to the full committee as early as possible a bill to settle all matters pertaining to the roads.

For a New Station in Boston.

BOSTON, March 19.—The Committee on Railroads of the Legislature gave a continued hearing at the State House to-day on the proposed Union Station for the Southern side of the city. President Charles F. Choate of the Old Colony system appeared in advocacy, and a number of property owners appeared in remonstrance.

Samuel Hoar, counsel for the Boston and Albany, said he occupied an anomalous position. His road did agree to the bill, though technically they did not appear for the petition. In case of any change whatever in the mutual relations between the lines, he wished to be heard in very positive opposition thereto. They intended, for example, to locate their Back Bay terminal in the triangle between Dartmouth Street, the Boston and Albany tracks, and the relocation of the Boston and Providence tracks. The agreement was the result of hard work and of mutual concession. By this agreement they would stand.

Col. J. H. Benton, representing the New-Haven Road, said his clients were in the same position as the Boston and Albany. Any change in the bill as presented would encounter their opposition and call for an entire readjustment on their part. He was in favor of the bill as it stood. The hearing was closed.

New Pool in the West.

CHICAGO, March 19.—A new pool having for its object the actual and continuous maintenance of the agreed rates on freight in Western territories, now badly demoralized in spite of the pool recently formed by the Western Trunk Lines Committee, has been announced. The weakness of the present pooling arrangement is that there are no money penalties to secure enforcement, and it is now proposed that each trunk line shall deposit a large sum of money from which the fines assessed against it for violation of the agreement shall be paid. The executive officers have been called to meet here March 25 to consider the whole situation, but the prospects of adopting the idea are not bright.

Off for California.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the head of the great Vanderbilt system of railroads, and Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New-York Central, will leave New-York this afternoon in a private car for California, where they expect to spend two or three weeks in agreeable recreation. Mr. Depew said yesterday that there was no business in the trip so far as he was concerned. He has never been in California, and therefore he was very glad to accept an invitation from Mr. Vanderbilt to go there. The only other members of the party will be Col. George R. Fearing of Newport and John Hone, Jr., of this city. The party expects to reach home about the middle of April.

State of Affairs in Union Pacific.

Receiver E. Ellery Anderson of the Union Pacific Railroad has just returned from a trip to Omaha, where he went with his co-receivers, the Messrs. Clark, Mink, Coudert, and Doane, to attend the hearings before Special Master Judge Cornish relative to some definite action in the matter of interest payments. Various questions of a financial character are now subject to the decision of the Master, with the approval of the court. Mr. Anderson said yesterday that business in the territory tributary to the Union Pacific system had not yet shown any special improvement. The current earnings are about equal to those of last year.

Big American Deal in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Consul General Crittenden reports from Mexico City to the State Department that American capitalists have purchased the entire street railway systems of the City of Mexico. The purchase price is stated to be $7,750,000, but the entire transaction, including the contemplated re-equipment of the lines, will involve about $20,000,000. Electricity will be used as the motive power for the entire system. Channing F. Meek of 837 Broadway, New-York, represented the purchasing syndicate, of which Henry H. Butters of San Francisco and Johannesburg, South African Republic, is the head.

Bituminous Coal Agreement.

There was an animated meeting of Presidents of the bituminous coal-carrying roads in the rooms of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday, and the agreement regarding rates and distribution of traffic was discussed at length, and after some revision was adopted. The participants in the conference were: Vice President and Receiver Oscar G. Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio, which is the principal soft-coal carrying road; President Roberts of the Pennsylvania; President Depew of the New-York Central, and President Ingalls of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Lake and Rail Rates.

A second conference between the Managers of the lake transportation lines and representatives of trunk line and New-England railroads was held in this city yesterday with a view of fixing a schedule of lake and rail rates on the east-bound traffic for the coming season of lake navigation. The report of a special committee was discussed and the outcome of the conferences will probably be the adoption of a schedule similar to that of last year.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Senators Brice and Wolcott and Gov. Thornton of New-Mexico appeared before the House Committee on Territories in Washington yesterday for a hearing on Mr. Brice's amendment to the House bill approving certain acts of the Territorial Legislature authorizing the issue of certain bonds of that Territory. When the bill was reported to the Senate it carried an amendment which also validates and confirms all bonds issued by the Territory (amounting to $172,500) in refunding the bonds issued to aid in the construction of the Texas, Santa Fé and Northern Railroad. A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States having cast a cloud upon these bonds, the Senate Committee took the grounds that they, having been issued in good faith, and the work for which they were issued having been done, the act should be amended so as to validate them along with the other bonds enumerated in the bill.

—There will be a hearing before the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association on the 26th inst. in relation to the alleged railway discriminations against New-York in the matter of freight rates on export grain. The special committee appointed by the New-York Produce Exchange has been invited to attend.

—A Director of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad said yesterday, in relation to recent rumors, that the money required to pay the April interest on the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, amounting to $210,000, was already in bank.

—Suit has been brought in the Circuit Court in Los Angeles, Cal., against the Oregon Improvement Company and Charles J. Smith, receiver, by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, holder of $20,000,000 of the mortgage bonds of the company.

—General Traffic Manager George S. Randolph, General Freight Agent Samuel McLaughlin, and General Passenger Agent J. M. Chesborough, of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern are making an official inspection of the property.

—A story is in circulation in Central New-York that the Lehigh Valley Railway Company is trying to buy the Chenango Valley branch of the West Shore Road, which runs from Syracuse to Earleville, a distance of forty-six miles.

—It is stated that the rental which the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago pays to the Lake Erie and Western for terminals in Indianapolis will more than pay the interest on the cost of the Monon's new terminals.

—The act to authorize the St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian and Oklahoma Territory has become a law without President Cleveland's signature.

—Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad have voted to spend $1,250,000 in double tracking the road in Illinois and north of the Ohio River.

—George B. Roberts, President, and Frank Thomson, Vice President, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were in New-York yesterday.

—For the second week in March the gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad show an increase of $6,430.

—O. A. Constans has been appointed Division Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

—Stockholders of the Mexican Central will hold their annual meeting in Boston on May 6.

—The Pennsylvania lines handled in Indianapolis last week 5,210 loaded and 2,093 empty cars.

—E. R. Reets has been appointed assistant to President E. P. Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley.

—Col. Samuel W. Fordyce, President of the St. Louis Southwestern, is in this city.

—Five hundred new freight cars are building in Buffalo for the Reading Road.

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The American Lawyer, New-York City, says: "Law terms hold, perhaps for the first time in any dictionary, a prominent and satisfactory position. Lawyers should welcome a work, the legal definitions of which have been placed in competent hands, and that will prove an excellent guide. . . . We say, without fear of contradiction, that the legal work is so ably performed that the 'Standard Dictionary' should henceforth form an essential part of every lawyer's library. We specially commend the editors for the definitions of 'ambassador' and 'high seas,' which evidently embody the result of recent decision and legislation."

TEACHERS, STUDENTS.

Education, Boston, says: "We take great pleasure in recommending this new dictionary to teachers, students, and others, because of the common-sense plan on which it is based; because of the authoritative system of pronunciation it has adopted; because of the accurate and concise definitions, and because of the numerous and comprehensive tables and lists which are to be found sprinkled throughout its pages."

PAINTERS, DECORATORS.

Painting and Decorating, New-York, says: "It cannot fail to prove an invaluable addition to the working library of every painter and decorator. . . . In the other departments, the Standard Dictionary shows the same thoroughness and care that has been given to the subject of color."

PHYSICIANS.

The North American Journal of Homeopathy, New-York, says: "The Standard Dictionary is particularly rich in the terms of science and medicine, and will be invaluable to all medical men. We cannot too strongly urge our readers who want a new dictionary to procure the Standard. It is worth many times its cost. . . ."
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The Architect and Builder, New-York, says: "We desire to say to architects, builders, and others that you will find in this work more relating to your particular professions and callings than in most works of reference devoted to special subjects."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Der Freischutz—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Colleen Bawn—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Othello—8:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Society Concert—2:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
CHICKERING HALL—Lecture of the Civil War—8:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Lecture on the Glories of India—3:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Cavalleria Rusticana and La Locandiera.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARDEN—Marie Deloche—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cruiskeen Lawn—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Ilmenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Wang—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—The Merchant of Venice—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition Concerts—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
PALMER'S—Henry IV.—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	31	35	37
6 A. M.	30	38	37
9 A. M.	34	42	42
12 M.	38	48	47
4 P. M.	41	51	50
6 P. M.	41	53	52
9 P. M.	38	48	49
12 P. M.	34	45	45

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....44.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....43.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....36.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....37.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair and Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE MAYOR'S IDEA OF DUTY.

Mayor STRONG could not have given a worse excuse for failing to raise his voice against the Raines bill than the statement that he is a "good Republican," and always has been, and that he can "take his medicine" when it is given to him. This distinctly implies that he considers the bill a bad one, and he specifies the discrimination against this city as an objection, but that he fails to oppose it solely on party grounds. In no way could he show himself more flagrantly false to his duty as the Mayor of this city and to the pledges which he made when he became Mayor than by such a partisan avowal.

It is the Mayor's right to be a "good Republican" in his personal politics, and to swallow any nauseous dose that may be presented to him as a voter, but he has no right to be any kind of a Republican in his official relation to this city. It is his duty to guard its interests when they are threatened, and to exert all his power and influence as the head of the municipal administration to prevent detriment to those interests.

Mr. STRONG was not elected Mayor as a "good Republican." He was not elected by Republican votes alone, and could not have been. He was elected by a union of citizens of all parties on a distinct and explicit pledge of non-partisanship in the performance of his official duty. He should stand for the city and its interests against any encroachment or menace from any partisan quarter, whether Republican or Democratic.

There could be no more conspicuous or appropriate occasion for a Mayor elected as Mr. STRONG was elected to show fidelity to his pledges and faithfulness to his duty than was presented by the passage of the Raines bill. It violates the principle of home rule by taking from the city all control over the liquor traffic, and it imposes upon New-York nearly one-half the entire liquor tax for the whole State, and filches away one-third of the proceeds. It answers the demand for a relaxation of the Sunday prohibition by making it more rigid, and including under its merciless pressure all restaurants and social clubs.

There is no doubt about the sentiment of the people regarding such legislation affecting this great community. The statement of Controller FITCH as to "universal condemnation among all parties and all classes" is true. Mr. STRONG was the man to give expression, if not to the general sentiment, at least to his own judgment upon this act. He had no right to be without a judgment or to fail to give it voice, because he stands as the official representative of the people of the city who are deeply concerned in the consequences of such legislation. To give as a reason for not speaking that he is a Republican and will not oppose an act of partisan legislation, however injurious it may be and however much his own judgment is against it, is to prove false to his pledges, to betray the interests committed to his charge, and to insult the people from whom he received a great public trust.

BIMETALLISM IN PARLIAMENT.

Again the British Government has been asked what it will do in conjunction with other Governments to try to restore stability to the ratio in value of gold and silver. Again the answer has been that it will do everything and anything in its power that does not involve the abandonment of the gold standard. The bimetallists say that this is the same as a refusal to do anything. But this is clearly a mistake. The British Government is prepared to increase the use of silver and to co-operate with other Governments to that end, and an increased use of silver would tend to advance and sustain its market price; that is to say, it would tend to restore stability in the relation between the two metals. But the British Government insists that its own measure and standard of value shall not be changed, because the greatest commercial and financial power the world has ever seen has been built up on the faith that the standard shall not be changed.

This is also the position deliberately taken and firmly maintained by the German Government. It is in fact and practice, though not in explicit terms, the position of our own Government. It is a position that reasonable friends of silver should welcome, because it will give the greatest use, the greatest stability of value, to silver that is consistent with the general maintenance of security and credit. If they go further than that, all business must be injured, and that of the silver producers with the rest. Moreover, more than that they cannot get. The convictions of the commercial world are against them. In seeking more they will forfeit what they might reasonably demand.

A PUZZLED REPUBLICAN.

The lifelong practice of Republican thinking seems to have a curious effect on minds that in other matters are clear and sensible. The Evening Post publishes an interview with Mr. STUYVESANT FISH, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, in which that able and experienced man of affairs discusses the chief candidates for the Presidential nomination of the Republican Party, of which by conviction and heredity he is an attached adherent. His conclusions, in brief, are that MORTON cannot be named, that MCKINLEY ought not to be, that ALLISON would be better than MCKINLEY, and that HARRISON, though "not a much-loved man," is respected and safe and "will be put on the track as a compromise candidate, and go through with a whoop." This appears to be his own view and the "general impression in New-York City," as Mr. FISH gathers it.

We should say that this was a very fair report of opinion among business men who are Republicans in this part of our big country. It does not, as a prediction, possess much value, because the class to which Mr. FISH belongs has for some time surrendered such influence as it might have and ought to exert in the Republican Party and given a power of attorney to do its thinking and determine its voting to Mr. T. C. PLATT. It is interesting, however, to note the confusion that shows the moment a man of Mr. FISH's sort tries to do a little reasoning on the principles of his party. Mr. FISH thinks that MCKINLEY is "too ultra, too high-tariff, in his ideas." And here is his description of the tariff ideas that he and other "moderate-tariff men" entertain:

"They know that the safety gauge between the Chinese-wall tariff of the McKinley school and free trade is the tariff which gives protection to American workingmen's wages and American industry, without inflicting utterly prohibitive duties on all classes of imports, and so causing foreign Governments to institute retaliatory measures that will cripple our commerce, cramp our manufacturing interests, and put an embargo on our agricultural products."

It would probably surprise Mr. FISH very much to find that this is a definite and strong argument for reductions in the present Democratic tariff law. The great body of the duties under the law now in force are higher than is necessary to "give protection to American wages" or "American industry." Many of them permit American manufacturers to export largely at decidedly lower prices than they give to the home buyers. Some of the duties are "prohibitory." Some of them have "caused foreign Governments to institute retaliatory measures." A number of them "cripple our commerce, cramp our manufacturing interests," and, in part at least, "put an embargo on our agricultural products."

Is Mr. FISH, then, in favor of reducing the present tariff, of cutting down the duties that have the effect he condemns? By no means. He would like to vote for Mr. HARRISON, who signed the McKinley "Chinese wall tariff," and after the Nation had overwhelmingly condemned it, in 1892, insisted in his message to Congress that the people did not know what they were doing.

TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS.

No doubt there is some very sincere opposition to the bill abolishing the School Trustees of this city among people who have the interests of popular education at heart. There is always a certain proportion of good people who are attached to what they are used to and opposed to innovation, however strong the reason may be for making a change. Persons who form a part of the system to be reformed are especially apt to be unable to judge without bias and to be anxious about consequences.

There are some Ward Trustees and a considerable number of teachers who openly favor the proposed reform of our school system by abolishing the local boards and concentrating authority and responsibility in the Board of Education, to be exercised through trained professional experts, because they appreciate the benefits of such a change. We have no doubt that many are at heart in favor of the reform who are not willing to appear publicly in that attitude.

It is natural enough that most of the present Trustees should object to the abolition of the boards. They are mostly small men, who are not versed in educational affairs; they like to exercise the powers and privileges which the present system gives them; they cannot rise above their prejudices and preferences and perceive the advantage to the public of their riddance. Some believe very honestly in their own competency and value, but their attitude generally toward this question is evidence of incapacity to understand what is necessary to an efficient system or of unwillingness to sacrifice their own importance and perquisites for the public good. Their opposition to the reform bill should count rather in its favor than against it.

That many of the teachers should appear to be opposed to the bill is not strange. They do not like to offend the present Trustees or to appear hostile to the system of which they are a part. They owe their places to the Trustees; they usually have pleasant relations with them; some have been favored by them, and none feel sure that they are to be superseded. Any who may have got their places by favoritism or political influence and who are not confident of their own efficiency may have reason to fear a change.

Capable teachers who owe their places to merit and depend upon it for promotion have nothing to fear. They ought to rejoice to have a board of trained and experienced educators over them, interested only in securing the best results, instead of a shifting coterie of ward men whose training and daily experience are in other walks of life. We have no doubt that the best of the teachers would feel emancipated and elevated by the change. Those who oppose it because they fear the consequences for themselves come perilously near to confessing thereby that they have not depended upon capacity and merit and do not dare to rely upon them for retention and advancement. Such a confession is in itself a condemnation of the present system and an argument for replacing it with one which would put all public schools under the direction of men specially qualified by talent and training for their work, and would make all teachers and applicants for places as teachers feel that everything depended upon their qualifications and fidelity and nothing upon personal favor or political influence.

FOR "BUTTONS AND PICTURES."

We find in The American Wool and Cotton Reporter of yesterday, the 19th inst., the following paragraph, which appears to have been written by the chief proprietor and editor of that journal, Mr. FRANK P. BENNETT, who was a member of LAWRENCE'S committee of the Wool Growers' Association, which recently prepared for insertion in the next McKinley tariff a schedule of wool duties even higher than those imposed by the act of 1890:

"That was a very remarkable 'interview' of Senator CHANDLER of New-Hampshire in which he alleged that money was being solicited from manufacturers in behalf of Mr. MCKINLEY.

"We know of our own personal knowledge that money has been solicited and obtained from manufacturers in behalf of Mr. REED, and that manufacturers who have given $1,000 and upward are ready to double their subscriptions if desired.

"And, what of it? Neither Mr. MCKINLEY nor Mr. REED have been moneymakers, and is it not better that the legitimate expenses of their campaigns should be paid by others than by themselves?"

The Chandler interview mentioned here is the one in which the Senator from New-Hampshire condemned the McKinley "levies upon protected interests" and denounced the "begging of money from the manufacturers of the West and East and everywhere else, to be expended in manipulating State Conventions." Mr. CHANDLER also deplored the growing belief that "he [MCKINLEY] has placed himself in the hands of managers who are seeking to nominate him by the lavish use of money, and who will own him and make merchandise of him if he is elected," and that "the McKinley movement is to be a boodle canvass from start to finish." "The issue will be made by our opponents," he remarked, "whether we are to have a President who was nominated by 'fat-frying' and by the money of millionaire manufacturers, and is to be elected by similar corrupt methods applied to the suffrage in the States." To this Mr. MCKINLEY's agent in Washington, Congressman GROSVENOR, has replied at considerable length, speaking in terms of derision of "the unsophisticated PLATT, the innocent tenderfoot from Pennsylvania, Senator QUAY, and the pure-minded, high-toned gentleman from Louisiana, ex-Gov. KELLOGG." Men who are not "miserable Pharisees" know, Mr. GROSVENOR says, that "there are necessary expenses incident to a political campaign for the nomination for President that must be paid." Money must be expended for "buttons and pictures."

But Mr. MCKINLEY's agents do not appeal to the leading protected manufacturers in the country for money with which to pay for campaign "buttons and pictures," nor do manufacturers who make individual contributions of "$1,000 and upward" to the Reed fund believe that so much money is required for lithographed portraits of their favorite and "buttons" bearing his name. What are "the legitimate expenses" of an honest man who is a candidate for the nomination during the months immediately preceding the convention? They may include the cost of some clerical work, some printing, postage stamps, stationery, railroad tickets, and hotel charges. The supporters of MCKINLEY are continually saying that he is the choice of "the plain people." If this be true, why is the great fund his agents have been procuring from the manufacturers needed for the expenses of his preliminary canvass? Must a "spontaneous" movement of "the plain people" in his interest be started and stimulated by the skillful expenditure of $200,000? And how have WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG and other agents of Mr. REED used in the South the contributions of "$1,000 and upward" from protected manufacturers? Has the money been spent in buying "campaign buttons" for the simple-minded and guileless colored delegate?

There may appropriately be recalled at this time what Gen. SHERMAN said to ALGER about "universal usage." ALGER feared that he would suffer in the estimation of the General by reason of Mr. JOHN SHERMAN's remarks, in his book, about the purchase of colored delegates in 1888. He wrote to the General, asking him not to withdraw his good opinion. Whereupon the General replied, in a letter which ALGER has published:

"If anything ever shook my faith in you it was that you stooped to the level of a politician. A soldier of repute—a gentleman, and one who has such a family and business as Gen. ALGER—ought to hold himself above that level. But this is eminently a free country, and you had as good a right to enter the race as had JOHN SHERMAN.

"You made a good show of votes, and if you bought some, according to universal usage, surely I don't blame you. I assure you that I entertain for you the same sentiment of respect and affection as always."

This talk that money collected from manufacturers at the rate of "$1,000 and upward" per manufacturer is needed for "the legitimate expenses" of candidates for the nomination, to pay for "buttons and pictures," would not have deceived that grim old soldier.

SUNDAY OPENING IN LONDON.

Last week the House of Commons had a very interesting debate, leading to a very sensible conclusion, on a subject that has been about equally discussed on each side of the Atlantic. It came up upon a resolution that, "in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the national museums and art galleries in London should be open for a limited number of hours after 2 P. M., upon condition that no officer shall be required to attend more than six days in the week and that any who may have conscientious objections shall be exempt from Sunday duty." A Scottish member moved as a substitute "that, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the national museums and art galleries in London should be open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. on at least three weekday evenings in each week, so far as the safety of the collections will permit; but that the opening of museums and art galleries on Sunday is neither necessary nor expedient, and is contrary to the ascertained wishes of those classes chiefly interested." This amendment was defeated, 178 to 93, and the original resolution was carried.

It will be perceived that the issue was fairly joined, that the resolution providing for the opening was drawn with moderation and circumspection, and that the contest was between the Sabbatarian and the humanitarian views of the observance of Sunday. The question is an old one in England, and in the debate it was mentioned that when a division took place on a similar motion in 1874 Mr. GLADSTONE walked out of the House to avoid voting. The mover of the resolution declared that he had a petition from 109 trades unions in London asking for its passage, and called attention to the fact that a committee comprising four Bishops and a Dean had expressed the opinion that the proposed opening would not be a desecration. He pointed out also that in Birmingham, where the museums are open on Sunday, there has been no lowering of the religious tone of the population. He declared that the amount of extra Sunday labor that would be imposed was infinitesimal, and he derided the "entering-wedge" argument that if museums were opened, theatres and then shops would follow.

The Scottish member who moved the amendment was put at a disadvantage by having none but Sabbatarian arguments to advance and feeling himself estopped from employing them and compelled to defend his position on the principle of the greatest good of the greatest number. He did indeed observe that "they could not cross the Channel without seeing the effect of the Continental Sunday." No doubt the Continental Sunday is shocking and revolting to a Scotch Presbyterian from Kircudbright; but he would do well to ask himself when he encounters it upon what grounds, other than Scotch Presbyterian, he has a right to be shocked and revolted. While the amendment undoubtedly reflects the prevailing Scottish view, it is interesting to remark that not all the Scotch members supported it. Sir GEORGE TREVELYAN, who represents part of Glasgow, made a very good speech in favor of the resolution, which was also supported by a labor member from Lanark. Mr. JOHN BURNS, who is certainly a representative labor leader, spoke strongly on the same side, and Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, one of the Trustees of the British Museum, said that the Trustees were anxious to open its collections on Sunday.

This question of Sunday observance is likely for some time to come to occupy much attention in the cities of this State. It is proposed to impose the Herkimer Sunday upon the people of these cities, and the people do not admire the Herkimer Sunday, as THE TIMES has shown that it is actually observed. One hundred and fifteen thousand of them in this city alone have protested against such an imposition. It is not a lofty view of the power of Christianity to maintain that people will not go to church unless "all the other places are shut up," and it is erroneous to conclude that they can be induced to go to church in that way. There is, in fact, no social or secular argument by which shutting out the public on Sunday can be justified as to resorts which are admitted to be not only harmless, but beneficial and instructive, on the secular days of the week.

Considering the fact that Mr. PLATT has complete control of the Republican Party in this city—to say nothing of the State at large—it is surprising what a large number of free fights occur whenever his machine is set at work turning out delegates for a convention. The starting arrangements seem to be imperfect, and there is a possibility that those for stopping, when the time comes for trying them, will prove equally disturbing to the passengers.

A newspaper of a wholly new sort is about to be established in one of the North Country cities of England. The editor thinks he can get a lot of people to subscribe for seven years at three guineas a year, because, in return, he promises to print and pay for any articles which a subscriber sends him. This, certainly, is a great scheme, calculated to attract the attention—and guineas—of every graphomaniac in Great Britain, and its inventor would be sure of making enormous amounts of money were it not for the fact that he reserves the right to "alter, dilate, cut out, shorten, or expand," as he sees fit, all the manuscripts submitted to him for publication. This is so likely to excite the indignation of the writers who would form his constituency of contributors and readers that it seems doubtful if journalism will soon be revolutionized by the ingenious innovation. The people who at present cannot get their productions into print at any price or for nothing are exactly those who would object most strenuously to the change of a single word, and the prospect of seeing a three-column essay reduced to a three line paragraph is one which they would not face for a moment.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

THREE PERFORMANCES OF INTEREST FAR OUT OF THE COMMON.

Julia Marlowe Taber as Prince Hal in "King Henry IV." at Palmer's, with Mr. Taber as Hotspur and Mr. Owen as Falstaff; Minnie Maddern Fiske in a New Portrayal, and Eleonora Duse Acts in Goldoni's "Pamela Nubile" for Charity.

The first part of "King Henry IV." was presented at Palmer's Theatre last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Taber, for the first time in many years. Indeed, the younger generation of playgoers knows not this play at all, from stage performances. In New-York, since Hackett's time, there have been two actors of the greater Falstaff, Ben de Bar and John Jack, and the portrayal of neither ever received much attention, or is well-remembered now.

The present version of the historical tragi-comedy differs in no essential matter from the old stage version. Glendower, Mortimer, and his wife, Gadshill, and the carriers are all dispensed with. The incidents of Hotspur's victory over the Scots, his reply to the King's demand for his prisoners, the King's rebuke, Percy's wrath, and the hatching of the conspiracy are all compressed in a first act, which, as may be inferred, is rather tempestuous. Then Hal's jests and Falstaff's roguerie, much compressed, make up a droll and lively second act, and the remainder of the play is short and quick moving, briefly showing Prince Henry's revelation of his real character, Falstaff's military tactics, and the death of Hotspur on the field of Shrewsbury.

The production is admirable in a pictorial sense, for, although the effect of large numbers is never obtained—and this is generally undesirable unless under the best possible conditions—the scenery is all appropriate in design, and well executed, and every detail of dress, furniture, armor, and ornament—the swords, daggers, chains, spurs, trenchers, and tankards—helps the illusion.

Julia Marlowe as the Prince of Wales creates, in the earlier scenes, a stronger sense of reality than might have been expected. This pretty youth's roystering is clearly a matter of make-believe. He is too young and too gentle to drink deep. But he is a personable youth, with charming hauteur, when his mood is serious, and a captivating way in all his merrymaking. We do not, then, think of him as a girl.

The actress carried herself so well through all the banter with Falstaff and the tavern scenes, and read the first soliloquy—"So when this loose behaviour I throw off"—with so much sincerity of expression, that doubtless susceptible young ladies in the audience felt their hearts beating faster. When it came, though, to Hal's interview with his royal father, and his proclamation of his martial spirit, one felt like exclaiming with Hotspur: "But yet a woman."

Probably no woman, however gifted, (unless gifted with a deplorably masculine voice and presence,) could do better with this rôle. Prince Hal is not a woman's part, more than Orlando or Faulconbridge. The recent fancy to make it so—Sarah Bernhardt, Ada Rehan, and Jane Hading have talked of doing what Mrs. Taber has done so charmingly—is not understandable.

Nevertheless, this comely, buoyant, madcap Prince is always agreeable, and he is well companioned. Mr. Taber's Hotspur is virile, forceful, and picturesque, and the Falstaff of Mr. Owen is his capital Sir Toby Belch, physically enlarged, which is to say that its humor is appreciable if not broad and mighty; that Falstaff suggests good living, and his voice, if not sonorous, is not feeble or artificial. There have been many worse Falstaffs than Mr. Owen and few better, for in all the history of the English-speaking stage not many actors have triumphed as the fat Knight.

The illustrative business is all ingeniously devised, and nearly every part is acted in a reasonably satisfying if not brilliant manner. The King, Quickly, Bardolph, and Douglas are in careful hands.

King Henry IV.	Henry Meredith
Prince of Wales	Julia Marlowe Taber
John of Lancaster	Alice Parks
Westmoreland	Frederic Murphy
Blunt	Arthur B. Price
Worcester	Henry Doughty
Northumberland	Dodson L. Mitchell
Hotspur	Robert Taber
Douglas	Thomas L. Coleman
Sir John Falstaff	William F. Owen
Poins	Edmund Lawrence
Peto	T. L. Cartwright
Bardolph	Dodson L. Mitchell
Francis	Edwin Howard
Lady Percy	Eugenia Woodward
Mistress Quickly	Mrs. Sol. Smith

"A LIGHT FROM ST. AGNES."

Mrs. Fiske as a Louisiana Nancy Sikes at the Garden Theatre.

Besides her portrayal at the Garden Theatre last night of Nora Helmer, in "A Doll's House," which was already known here, Minnie Maddern Fiske presented another study of character, quite as realistic, and, proportionately, quite as finely elaborated. The little play that followed Ibsen's was "A Light from St. Agnes," and Mrs. Fiske is its author. It is a sketch of low life. The only personages are Michael Kerouac, a Bill Sikes of the Louisiana bayous; 'Toinette, his degraded but faithful Nancy, and a priest.

The village near which they dwell has been the home of Agnes Devereux, a good woman, who has devoted her life so successfully to reforming the morals of the poor folks that they have to go to another settlement to get drunk. Now she—whom they called St. Agnes—is dead. Her body lies in state in the chapel of the convent on the hill, at the foot of which 'Toinette and Michael live. There is a diamond cross on her breast, and Michael, who is half-crazed by bad liquor, intends to break into the chapel, steal the diamonds, and insult the dead, whom living he hated.

'Toinette has never been an honest girl, and has jeered at St. Agnes as much as the others. But the good lady wrote a message for her, just before her death, and bequeathed to her a crucifix, which is now hidden under the mattress of her cot. So she is determined to prevent this outlawry. By cajolery she obtains Michael's knife, pretending that she intends to cut the rope of the alarum bell, and thus make Michael's task easier. Then, speeding to the hilltop, she rings the bell and arouses the villagers. For this Michael kills her, and her body lies upon her cot as day breaks, the hands clutching the crucifix. The first sunlight, touching the colored windows of the chapel where St. Agnes lies, is reflected upon her body.

A grewsome little play this is, but well constructed and vigorously written, and Mrs. Fiske's portrayal of 'Toinette is lifelike in every particular and powerful in its realism.

SIGNORA DUSE ACTS FOR CHARITY.

Goldoni's "Pamela Nubile" and a Fine Musical Programme.

A dramatic and musical entertainment of extraordinary merit was given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon under the auspices of a committee of ladies, for the benefit of the New-York Kindergarten Association. The single dramatic item on the programme was the comedy by Carlo Goldoni, called "Pamela Nubile," which was founded on Samuel Richardson's epistolary "Pamela," and was nearly contemporaneous with the book.

The fame of Richardson spread quickly on the European Continent in his own day, and though he did not lack honor in his own country, the praises he received abroad were not mingled with ridicule. To many Englishmen besides Fielding, the portentous gravity and affected simplicity of "Pamela," seemed ridiculous. But to Goldoni, a wit and humorist of another race, the humanity of the work was irresistible, and he speedily testified to his admiration of it by putting Pamela and her heart difficulties upon the Italian stage in a play which has since been esteemed a classic.

This is the play that was skillfully acted yesterday afternoon by Signora Duse and her Italian company, and, so far as the published records show, for the first time in this country. It is curious to readers of Richardson to find his "Mr. B.," whose full name, as we know from "Joseph Andrews," was Booby—transformed into Milord Bonfil, but there are few readers of Richardson to-day, and Goldoni's "Pamela Nubile" is a comedy as delightfully rococo and quaint and foreign to our ideas as his "Locandiera."

Signora Duse's portrayal of Pamela, who is seen in three several stages of her checkered career, is scarcely less charming than her Mirandolina. The simplicity and bewilderment of the virtuous serving maid under the stress of the Squire's love making are depicted with unfailing skill, and the touches of pathos in Act III. are as sincere, if not quite as deep, as those in the more serious dramas of her repertory. Her smiles were sunshine, and her tears are real. Signora Duse was a dainty figure yesterday in the simple gowns of Pamela in her days of servitude, and seemed radiantly beautiful in the richer costume of the last act. Always she was in motion. There was never a moment of repose, from Pamela's first sorrowful interview with the old housekeeper, through all the episodes of amazement, awakening passion, hope, despair, to the final triumph of that love which here, as in many other plays, levels rank. But no one who saw the Italian Pamela will regret braving wet weather for her sake.

The entertainment began as advertised—at 3:30 o'clock—but many holders of tickets arrived much earlier. The house was crowded.

The musical programme comprised a Haydn quartet, in G major, and the variations from Schubert's quartet in D minor, played by the admirable Kneisel Quartet of Boston, and German songs by Fräulein Milka Ternina. Fraulein Gadski was to have sung, but was prevented by indisposition.

ART NOTES.

—In reply to the criticisms of the proposed Government Art Commission, published by a "little company of gentlemen in New-York," The American Architect says: "So far as internal evidence is concerned, the claim that the bill for the establishment of the Public Art League of the United States is promoted by, or in any way, directly or indirectly, intended, either now or later, to put a formidable ring of New-York sculptors and painters into control of the public art, appears utterly ridiculous. The idea of a ring, either formidable or otherwise, among painters and sculptors will amuse people acquainted with the ways of artists, while, even if such a ring existed, the names of the persons who have taken most interest in urging the passage of the present measure are very far from suggesting any connection with any such ring, and perhaps least of all a ring of New-York artists. Moreover, even supposing that the 'formidable ring' of painters and sculptors of the metropolis is secretly at work behind the array of architects, editors, and Government officials whose names are put forward as supporters of the measure, it remains to be explained how they are to profit by its enactment. The 'little company of gentlemen' say that 'first-class artists could not be induced to submit their works to the judgment of an official and permanent commission whose appointment must, in the nature of things, be governed by political influences and wire-pulling.' Without criticising the gratuitous assumption that the members of the Public Art League will owe their appointment to 'political influence and wire-pulling,' we should be glad to know why 'first-class artists' are likely to be unwilling to submit their works to the judgment of such persons. Certainly, all the artists who wish to work for the public must expect to 'submit their works' to some one's judgment for approval, and the idea on which the movement for the creation of the league is based is that artists of the highest class will be more willing to offer their work to the judgment of a permanent commission, whose members, even if political influence should have a share in their selection, will certainly not be appointed unless they are known to have some familiarity with matters of fine art, than to submit it, as has been the rule hitherto, to the caprices of men absolutely ignorant of the entire subject. So long as it was currently supposed among the artists of the country that only female sculptors with long curls had any chance of securing commissions for the United States Government, artists who could not boast these advantages, however great their merit in a professional way, declined to waste their time in hopeless competition, and the history of the Columbian medal, although by no means discreditable to the officials concerned, shows how serious are the misunderstandings which may arise between artists and officials who know very little and care much less about the aesthetic questions to which they are sometimes compelled to give a reluctant attention. An art commission, whether appointed by 'wire-pulling' or not, will be required to devote itself systematically to these things. Its acts will be sharply criticised, and it will neither be able to award contracts for statues to the candidate with the most engaging smile, nor to defer looking at a design until it is put in execution. This systematizing of the methods of selection in the public art would be a great gain, even if the commission had no further influence in the matter; but it is not conceivable that such a commission should not always be composed of men of trained judgment in such things, and a commission of members of this sort, by means of its suggestions to Congress, its official programmes for competitions, its reports of its proceedings, and its mutual relations with artists and the public, may become an extremely important factor in the development of American art."

—Danish painters, twenty-five or more of them, are represented in an exhibition now held at the Klackner Gallery, 7 West Twenty-eighth Street, under the direction of Charles M. Kurtz. Writing of this work in the catalogue, Mr. Kurtz says: "At the World's Columbian Exposition the art exhibit of the Scandinavian countries attracted marked attention. It was novel—unlike that of other and more familiar countries; it was tremendously forceful and evidently honest, and it had in it human qualities that appealed to our people. Not many of these pictures bore the impress of the studio; nearly all were direct transcriptions from nature and life—often almost startling in their realism, and often, also, charming in their sentiment and poetic feeling. The great merit of these paintings was their truth to nature, as nature shows herself in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway to the people of these countries. The Danish exhibit at Chicago was particularly interesting; and, remembering this, the opportunity offered to bring over for exhibition a small but representative collection of paintings by the leading Danish artists was gladly embraced. Although many of the Danish painters have been under the direct and effective influence of French art, their peculiar national characteristics in no way have been effaced. They have not allowed themselves to be submerged by the foreign influence. They have, moreover, sought their subjects, for the most part, at home, and this also has tended to give their art a distinctively national flavor."

Webb's Supply of Rupees.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

With reference to the remarks appearing in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, dated, Dec. 1, 1895, Page 21, under the heading of "Mahomed Alexander Webb," will you allow me to correct you for the sake of justice, to say that the amount sup

WEYLER IS EMBARRASSED

IF AUTONOMISTS WITHDRAW ELECTORAL QUESTION IS CRITICAL.

Madrid Impressed by the Impossibility of Pacifying Cuba Without a Supreme Effort Involving Large Bodies of Reinforcements—Lamentable Losses of Spanish Troops at Cayajabos—Columns in Pursuit of Maceo's Forces.

MADRID, March 19.—The attitude of the Reform Party is very embarrassing to Gen. Weyler, who regards the electoral question as critical if the Autonomists should withdraw. In the event of their doing so, he would be compelled to resort to extreme measures, which he would greatly regret doing.

LONDON, March 19.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Pall Mall Gazette says there is a feeling there which finds wide expression that the pacification of Cuba will be impossible unless a supreme effort is made, involving the sending of large bodies of reinforcements to Cuba, and establishing a complete blockade of the island.

The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that official and military circles are displeased with Captain General Weyler's attitude. His complaints about the excessive prudence he is compelled to observe during the discussion by the American Congress of the Cuban belligerency resolutions have also created a bad impression on the public.

The War Office denies that Gen. Weyler intends to resign, and says that he has in no way hinted that he proposed to take such action. The Government expresses itself as satisfied with his conduct.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, March 19.—News has been received here of an encounter yesterday amid the ruins of Cayajabos, Province of Pinar del Rio, between the forces of Maceo and a column of troops under Col. Frances. The enemy was intrenched behind walls. The troops fought valiantly. The official report of the fight says that the troops sustained lamentable losses. The details have not been made public.

Col. Hernandez also had an engagement on the Mercedes estate. The columns of Linares, Echevarria, and Inclan are in pursuit of Maceo's forces.

Gomez, who was in the Province of Matanzas during the last two weeks, is now said to have moved west, and entered the Province of Havana.

WEYLER IS NOT TO RESIGN.

Report of Firing on Consul Hall Not Received at State Department.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Minister Dupuy de Lome last night asked Gen. Weyler by telegraph what foundation there was for the report circulated that he contemplated resigning, and to-day received from him the following reply: "The news of the correspondents about my resigning is totally inexact. I authorize your Excellency to deny it absolutely."

The false intelligence was circulated by The Chicago Associated Press.

At the State Department a United Press reporter was told that no news had been received there of the reported attempt on the life of Consul Hall at San Juan, Puerto Rico, by a Spanish soldier. The statement was made, however, that information has been received from San Juan since the feeling against the United States had been aroused in Spain and her possessions to the effect that there was no trouble at that place.

REBEL CAPTURE OF BATABANO.

Cubans at Key West Elated over This Seaport Achievement.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 19.—Private advices received here by steamer Olivette from Havana last night confirm the report that the insurgents, under Gen. Maceo, captured the seaport town of Batabano March 13 after a desperate battle of several hours.

The insurgents also captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The Cuban colony here are highly elated at this insurgent capture of a seaport town.

AMERICAN CONSUL FIRED AT.

A Spanish Soldier Charged with Attempted Murder.

The steamer South Cambria of the New-York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, which arrived yesterday morning from San Juan, Puerto Rico, brought news that an attempt was made on the life of United States Consul J. D. Hall by a Spanish soldier on March 4. Felix Taussig, one of the South Cambria's passengers, said:

"Consul Hall's residence adjoins the Spanish prison in San Juan. The Consul was fired on from the prison wall, but fortunately was not struck by the bullet, which whizzed close to his head. The shooting created excitement.

"Consul Hall has written, by the South Cambria, to the State Department at Washington, giving a full report of the attempt on his life. It was claimed that the shooting was accidental, and that the soldier was firing at an escaping woman prisoner. It was a deliberate attempt on the life of Consul Hall. The news that Congress was about to recognize the Cubans had reached San Juan March 3, and caused considerable feeling.

"Governor General Marin told Consul Hall that a woman had broken one of the rules of the prison by looking over the wall from the highway. Mr. Hall says that a few minutes before the shot was fired he saw an officer of the prison walk out to the guard and apparently give him some instructions.

"The Governor General's explanation is hardly satisfactory. The wall is only four feet high, and a person passing along the street could not well help seeing into the prison yard.

"The Consul said he had frequently seen people stop and look over the wall, but since he had been in San Juan he had never known of a shot being fired from the prison. He is satisfied that the shot was fired at him intentionally."

REJOICING AMONG THE CUBANS.

Embarkation of Filibusters Encourages Sympathizers.

There was rejoicing yesterday in Cuban circles over the successful embarkation of the filibusters who boarded the steamship Bermuda Wednesday, off the Jersey coast. The Cubans would not confirm the report that Gen. Calixto Garcia led the expedition, but their manner left no doubt on this point.

Gen. Palma remained in this city yesterday. Mr. Rubens and Secretary Quesada went to Washington.

Interest was aroused by an advertisement in a morning newspaper yesterday. One hundred able-bodied men of military experience were wanted—men who had seen active service. They were to be at Clarendon Hall at 11 o'clock yesterday. The Superintendent of the building said a few men called. He believed they were wanted for a theatrical production.

It was said that a troop of stage soldiers was being raised to figure in the production of "Cuba Libre" next week, for the benefit of St. Mark's Hospital. President A. B. De Frece of the hospital announced last week that the Cubans who tried to get to sea in the Bermuda would appear in the play. The fact that these patriots succeeded in boarding the Bermuda presumably had necessitated the recruiting of another troop of supernumeraries.

Regarding the renewed rumor that the steamship Hawkins had not sunk, but had gone to Cuba, and that a portion of the expedition had feigned shipwreck and returned, so as to throw the Spaniards off the scent, Fidel G. Pierra said yesterday:

"It is the veriest nonsense. Five men were actually lost. Three others who returned had sustained injuries. I have seen them. One lost his teeth, another had his knee crushed, and a third had three fingers cut nearly off. Gen. Garcia is a veritable bulldog in a fight, but after this misfortune he broke down in my presence and cried like a child. One of his staff was among those lost."

Mr. Pierra returned Tuesday from Boston, where he had addressed the Congregational Club. He repeated yesterday an announcement made in Boston of his willingness to meet in debate Edwin Atkins of Boston, who is, according to Mr. Pierra, at the bottom of the anti-Cuban feeling in the Old Bay State. Mr. Atkins, who is a Boston merchant, is interested, Mr. Pierra says, in the sugar plantation of Soledad Central.

Letters from all parts of the country—notably Massachusetts—continue to pour in, expressing sympathy with the Cuban cause and a desire to be of material assistance.

Mr. Pierra will shortly issue a pamphlet, treating comprehensively of the Cuban situation, and reviewing the political and commercial history of the island.

FILIBUSTERS AND NEUTRALITY.

Carrying Arms Is Not Sufficient to Authorize a Seizure.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary Carlisle had a long conference with the President this morning on the subject of enforcing the neutrality laws as against filibustering expeditions leaving the United States to aid the Cuban insurgents. On his return to the Treasury, the following telegram was dictated and sent broadcast:

Collector Customs Somers Point, N. J., reports filibustering expedition for Cuba was transferred from steamer Atlantic City to another steamer, probably the Bermuda, off Great Egg Harbor Inlet, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, said to be composed of Gen. Garcia and several followers.

If vessel is carrying an expedition consisting of arms and men in violation of title sixty-seven Revised Statutes of the United States, seize her if she arrives within your jurisdiction. The fact that a vessel carries a cargo of arms is not sufficient of itself to authorize a seizure. If necessary communicate with any revenue cutter and with the United States Attorney.

Copies of this telegram were sent to the Navy Department, to Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, Treasury Department; to the Spanish Minister here, to the Attorney General, to the Secretary of State, and to all Collectors of Customs along the Atlantic Coast from New-York to New-Orleans.

THE JINGOES LOSING GROUND.

Opposition Growing in the Senate Against the Cuban Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—An effort will be made to-morrow by Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to secure the assent of the Senate to a proposition to vote Monday on the conference report which favors the House substitute Cuban resolutions. While Mr. Sherman is hopeful of success, there are several Senators who are preparing to speak, and it is by no means certain that the plan will be adopted. Mr. Mills's promised speech has not materialized, for the reason that the Texas Senator is confined to his house with a swollen jaw, due to a refractory tooth. He hopes to be able to address the Senate to-morrow.

The long-drawn-out debate is harmful to the plans of the jingoes, for the reason that it develops, more than anything else, the fact that the Committee on Foreign Relations deliberately deceived the Senate regarding the alleged causes for action by this country in the interest of the insurgents. Mr. Hale has been a thorn in the flesh of Mr. Sherman and his fellow-jingoes ever since he undertook the task of opposing hasty action by the Senate in a matter which abounds in pitfalls. His latest attack on the jingo position was made to-day, when he asked for evidence that the Spanish Government had not lived up to the promises made to the insurgents which brought the war of 1878 to a close, and then declared that in the Spanish House and Senate there were sixty representatives of Cuba and Puerto Rico this large representation attesting to the willingness of the mother country to keep her promises regarding the right of Cuba to have a voice in the administration of Cuban affairs.

Mr. Platt also asked for evidence that the promises of 1878 had been broken, but the jingoes were unable to furnish any specifications. It is held by Mr. Hale and the others who oppose the conference report that it was the duty of the Committee on Foreign Relations to supply the Senate with every possible bit of information bearing on the Cuban question, in order that the body might proceed with due regard to the proprieties, and without danger of complicating the diplomatic situation. The Sherman programme, if followed, hardly could fail to plunge the country into difficulties. The speeches made to-day on the conference report were barren of sensational features. Mr. Gray took a decided stand against the adoption of the report, holding that the original Senate resolutions went as far as the Senate should care to go at this time. Mr. Chilton argued in support of the proposition to pass a joint resolution in favor of belligerency, and Mr. Caffery took the position that it would be better for the country to ignore the Cuban question.

COMPLAINS OF MINISTER TERRELL.

An Armenian Says He Has Not Given Clara Barton Proper Aid.

An Armenian who recently arrived here from Constantinople complained bitterly yesterday against United States Minister Terrell for his apathy in the matter of securing recognition for Clara Barton, as the head of the Red Cross Society, in her mission to the suffering Armenians.

At present, he said, the Sultan only recognizes her as "Clara Barton, an American," and consequently she is not guaranteed protection, the Armenian said.

"Minister Terrell," said the Armenian, "is a great crony of the Sultan. He is the only foreign-born representative ever invited to dine with the Sultan, and the latter frequently calls upon him for advice. It is a noticeable fact, however, that when another foreign representative gives a dinner Mr. Terrell is never invited.

"He is so subservient to the Sultan that he is afraid to stand upon his rights, much less ask favors of him. Had Clara Barton come from England or Russia she would have had passports long ago."

In speaking of the organization at her home on Tuesday of the New-York Woman's Auxiliary of the Armenian Relief Association, Mrs. John Noble Stearns of 10 West Fifty-eighth Street said yesterday:

"We are not organized sufficiently to give out any plan for the future. Just now we are endeavoring to secure every cent we can by private subscription for the suffering women of Armenia. If the present condition of the Armenians is not alleviated soon we will probably get up an entertainment on a large scale, and endeavor to secure a substantial sum. A date for the next meeting of the auxiliary has not been decided upon."

Of the $21,000 sent to Constantinople within a few days by the Armenian Relief Association, of which Charles H. Stout of the National Bank of the Republic is Treasurer, over $10,000 was supplied in answer to the appeal to 1,000 women to contribute $100 each for the suffering Christians.

BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA AGREE.

A Mixed Commission to Decide the Claims of English Subjects.

LONDON, March 19.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that a convention has been concluded between Nicaragua and Great Britain, through the Salvadorian Minister in London, providing for the appointment of a mixed commission to decide the claims of British subjects arising from the events that occurred in Mosquitia in 1894.

The commission will consist of three members, one British, one Nicaraguan, and the third to be nominated by Great Britain and Nicaragua jointly; or, failing an agreement, by Switzerland.

CZAR'S CORONATION CEREMONY.

Seventeen Days of Festivals Religious and Laical at Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—The ceremony of the coronation of the Czar has been finally fixed for May 26. The official programme has been published. The Czar and Czarina will make a triumphal entry into Moscow May 21, and will leave that city June 7.

The interim will be filled with ceremonies, religious services, receptions, balls, fêtes, and reviews. The preparations for the event are on the most lavish scale, and the ceremony of coronation will be one of the most impressive and magnificent ever seen in the old Russian capital.

ITALY'S SOCIALISTS' ELECTIONS.

A Proposition to Unseat Three Deputies Which Seems Vain.

ROME, March 19.—The Parliamentary Commission on Deputies' Mandates proposes to annul the elections of De Felice, Barbata, and Bosco, the Socialists who were elected while undergoing imprisonment for their connection with the recent riots in Sicily.

The ground taken by the commission is that the three men were ineligible for election, since they were condemned. There is scarcely a doubt if they are unseated that they will be again elected.

Booth-Tucker Will Sail Saturday.

LONDON, March 19.—Commissioner Booth-Tucker, who has been appointed to the command of the Salvation Army in the United States, and his wife will sail from Southampton for New-York on board the American Line steamer St. Louis on Saturday.

Germany's Naval Estimates Approved.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Government's naval estimates were passed by the Reichstag to-day.

Miscellaneous Foreign Reports.

—Baron Klebelsberg wrote a letter reflecting upon Baron Josika, representative of the Imperial Cabinet in the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Baron Josika challenged Baron Klebelsberg to a duel with sabres and wounded him mortally.

—The British Government is willing to consider the question of reopening the Indian mints, which were closed in 1893, if such action be favored by the Latin Union.

—The preliminary examination of the Johannesburg reformers charged with sedition was concluded yesterday. The accused reserved their defense.

—Pierra has advices from Caracas that Senor Rojas is not to be commissioned to Europe as the representative of the Venezuelan Government.

—Athens is informed that King Alexander of Servia and Princess Marie of Greece are to be married.

—Another attempt to float the new British cruiser Dido in the Clyde has failed.

—Kaiser Wilhelm will go to Vienna in the middle of April.

LEFT TO THE ALBANY INSTITUTE.

Property Bequeathed That Will Now Pass into Its Possession.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Albany Institute, whose history dates back into the last century, becomes the owner of valuable property, bequeathed by the late John Tayler Cooper. Gen. Cooper's widow died last week, and though this means the articles go to the Institute. Here is an abstract of a codicil to the will:

On the death of my wife Angelica, I give and bequeath the articles following to the Albany Institute, of which I have been a member for many years, and I request the said Albany Institute will place said articles in some convenient place in their rooms, together if practicable, and that they cause them to be labeled as the gift of John Tayler Cooper:

They are gems of high artistic order.

No. 1. The Mercury, by Thorwaldsen.

No. 2. The Nymph of the Arno, Tenarani.

No. 3. The Guardian Angel and Child, by Bien Aime.

No. 4. St. John, (Grecian marble,) Bien Aime.

No. 5. Group, three columns of a ruin of a temple in the Roman forum, known as Jupiter Stator, in the Giallo Antico marble.

No. 6. Three columns, in Giallo Antico marble as above, and known as Jupiter Tonans.

No. 7. One column, same marble, the Emperor Phocas.

No. 8. One column Rossa Antico marble, known as Trajan's Column.

No. 9. One obelisk, Rossa Antico marble, a copy of the column in the Piazza del Popolo, brought from Heliopolis by Augustus.

No. 10. One obelisk, Rossa Antico marble, a copy of the column in front of the Basilica of St. John Lateran, brought from Heliopolis by Constantine, the largest obelisk known, shaft 105 feet, whole height 140 feet 7 inches.

No. 11. A copy of the bronze equestrian statue, in front of the Capitol of Rome, of Marcus Aurelius, the only ancient equestrian statue known.

All the above eleven articles were made for me with great care, by the scale, while in Rome in 1852 and 1853.

No. 12. Two bronze vases, the originals found in Pompeii in 1837, on Giallo Antico bases, called the Vasi d'Argento, said to be the most exquisite specimens of art extant, being the history of Hercules and female centaur. See description annexed.

No. 13. A dagger of one of the four hundred Mamelukes assassinated in the citadel in Cairo, by order of Mohammed Ali, in 1811—bought by me in Cairo in 1851.

No. 14. Ancient bronze lion from Herculaneum, taken from the palace of Versailles during the Reign of Terror, and purchased by the Hon. John Tayler, A. D. 1798.

No. 15. A round St. Domingo mahogany table, the dining table of Sir William Johnson, purchased by the Hon. John Tayler at a sale of his confiscated property during the Revolution of 1776.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the first day of October in the year 1873.

The articles are very valuable, and will be an important addition to the property of the institute.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

Mr. Carter, Mr. Fairchild, and Mr. Shepard Suggested for the Governorship.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I noticed in your issue of Saturday last the publication of an interview with Mr. John C. Sheehan on the Raines bill, wherein Mr. Sheehan expressed his opinion as to the constitutionality of that measure. Mr. Sheehan's remarks may serve as a text for the expression of a few thoughts.

The successor of Croker states, in effect, that a Democrat must be nominated for Governor this Fall who will have the support of all the Democrats and that such a one will be sure to be elected. His implication, of course, is that the Democratic nominee must be a compromiser, one who is able to hold the vote of the real respectable Democracy of the State and still be hand-in-glove with Tammany Hall. Deliver us, Mr. Editor, from such a nominee. I do not believe, even in the face of the present condition of the Republican Party, that any man can be elected Governor this Fall who is the choice first and last of Tammany Hall.

The writer is one who has been for many years a Republican, and voted for Harrison in 1892; but, by reason of the continued stand of the Grand Old Party for extreme protection, by reason of its cowardice in refusing to take a position on the currency question, and by reason of bossism as exemplified in the kingship of Platt in this State, he has felt obliged to quit the organization. He will be glad to vote for a Democratic candidate for Governor of this State this Fall as against one of Mr. Platt's henchmen, but his self-respect would not admit of his voting for any man who is willing to truckle for the Tammany vote. In 1892 Mr. Cleveland was nominated and elected in the face of the opposition of Tammany Hall, Mr. Hill, Mr. Sheehan, and the corrupt machine which they controlled. This being true, why cannot a man like James C. Carter, Charles S. Fairchild, or Edward M. Shepard be placed in the Governor's office this year by the votes of the thousands of independent and patriotic citizens of this State regardless of party. I know that there are scores of independent Democrats and Republicans here who feel just as I do about this matter, and who do not believe that a compromiser or any man who is willing to throw a sop to Tammany Hall can be elected. BROOME.

BINGHAMTON, March 17, 1896.

Wanted Full Equivalent.

From The Boston Transcript.

What people in the country don't know about their neighbors may safely be put down as not worth knowing. Some city people who had gone to the country to live were in the habit of getting their coffee from town by the quantity. Once the coffee did not arrive in season, and, as the materfamilias "always had a headache unless she had coffee at breakfast," she sent to a friendly neighbor and asked for the loan of a small quantity of coffee. The neighbor got the coffee, but, in handing it over to the borrower, she said:

"We're real glad to lend you this, but when you return it you must remember that we pay 42 cents a pound for our coffee, and you pay only 38, and give us enough more to make up."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—9:35 A. M.—431 East Sixteenth Street; William Shafer; tenement; damage, $250.

—10:15 A. M.—57 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Charles Vieli; dwelling; damage trifling.

—11 A. M.—403 East Seventy-second Street; Emma Schlag; damage, $350.

—12 M.—25 Clinton Place, Robert Hall; no damage.

—2:30 P. M.—306 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; William Thornton; dwelling; damage, $100.

—9:25 P. M.—243 Monroe Street; Alexander Schullin; damage trifling.

—10:30 P. M.—58 Cherry Street; Salvatore Amery; no damage.

—10:45 P. M.—42 Broadway; George Sade; damage, $500.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker, arr. at the Bar to-day.

The steamer Nacoochee, which anchored at Quarantine this afternoon, bound out for Savannah, on account of rough weather, proceeded on her voyage at 10:15 P. M. to-day.

THE HOPES OF HARRISON

A COMBINATION EXPECTED AGAINST THE FAVORITE AT ST. LOUIS.

Then the Convention Is Counted Upon to Turn to the ex-President—A Quiet Canvass in Progress Without Antagonism to Other Candidates—Arrangements Made to Secure Support, When Needed, from All Other States.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 19.—"The McKinley wave," of which supporters of the Ohio candidate for President speak in such glowing terms, has no terrors for the Harrison Republicans of Indiana. They are not worrying, apparently, over the selection of delegates to St. Louis, and so far as surface indications go, are making no effort to stem the Buckeye tide. They probably are not. In fact, there is much reason to believe that among the managers there is much satisfaction with the developments of the political season.

It will not do to suppose that this lack of resistance to the progress of the McKinley movement is due to indifference as to the result of the St. Louis Convention, or that Gen. Harrison and his friends have given up hope of securing the first prize when the delegates shall pass upon the merits of the entries in the Presidential race. On the contrary, the Harrison machine managers—for the machine was never in better working order than at present—are looking forward to another nomination for the ex-President with the utmost confidence.

Matters Republican are just now progressing in the most satisfactory way imaginable, according to the ideas of those in charge of the Harrison campaign. The McKinley men are being permitted to enjoy themselves to their hearts' delight with shouting. Here in Indiana they have shouted long and loud. They have been aggressive and defiant, as has been their policy in all States which have "favorite sons." But it is hard to fight without an antagonist, and the belligerency of the McKinley men has soon subsided.

In Kokomo the other day the advocates of the Ohio man did all the shouting, but when the delegates were elected the men chosen were two of the most servile, as well as most serviceable, component parts of the State machine. So it is everywhere throughout the State; no matter what the expressions of opinion in the convention, the delegates are Harrison men, who have won their spurs by proven loyalty to their chief.

The Harrison programme for the country is well defined, and there is much reason to believe that it was arranged long before Gen. Harrison's announcement that he would not make the race for a nomination. It has long been the desire of the ex-President to be regarded as the savior of his party, if not its popular idol. He prides himself much on his dignity in matters political as well as personal, and his friends, such as John C. New, ex-Attorney General Miller, Daniel Randell, and Chairman Gowdy understand his wishes and his peculiarities thoroughly.

The ex-President's ambitions and his prejudices could be gratified by a "spontaneous nomination" at St. Louis. He could accept without that loss of dignity which would be involved in making a scramble for delegates such as was necessary to secure his renomination at Minneapolis four years ago.

Gen. Harrison's friends, or at least those who represent him best and who are watching the progress of events in his interest with a view to having a nomination "forced upon him," are therefore well pleased with what they term the "brass band campaign" in behalf of Major McKinley. They reason that, with so many "favorite sons" in the field, there can be little chance of a stampede in the convention on the first ballot. They realize that before that ballot shall be taken there will be, as there always is on such occasions, a defensive combination of all the other candidates against the favorite. That McKinley will be the favorite, they concede. But they believe his aggressive canvass will have so antagonized the friends of all the other candidates that none of them will ever go to him to make up the number of votes necessary to a choice.

A long fight in the convention is expected and figured upon as a basis for the Harrisonian hopes of success. While this fight is in progress, the Indiana men will be pleading for harmony. They will have the Indiana delegation as a nucleus around which to rally the opponents of McKinley. And they will have the opportunity, enjoyed by the friends of no other candidate, of showing that they have never antagonized the claims of the Ohioan. When the McKinley forces shall break, as eventually they must, the most natural second choice for them will be Harrison.

With these points always in view, the Harrison campaign, for campaign it has been, so far has been conducted. It has been the policy of New, Gowdy, Michener, and the rest not to openly oppose any candidate or to criticise his attitude on public questions. All the claims put forth for McKinley, Reed, Allison, et al. are freely admitted. If the remark is made that McKinley is the author of the tariff bill, that fact is cheerfully conceded, but it is added that President Harrison's first message gave the inspiration for the measure. If Allison's silver record happens to be under discussion, it is pointed out that Harrison signed the Sherman bill and never urged its repeal. If Reed's dictatorial and Czar-like qualities are alluded to as evidence of firmness, it is recalled that Harrison urged the enactment of a Force bill. Thus it goes in everything. Gen. Harrison is shown to be all things to all men.

It is significant, in view of Gen. Harrison's announced "retirement," that none of his old managers, those who are still close in his confidence, will make a prediction as to the probable choice of the St. Louis Convention. They profess to be inactive in politics, yet at the same time they are flitting here and there over the country, and when they are placed are invariably found to be in consultation with politicians somewhere or other.

It is surprising to note, also, how many "statesmen" from all parts of the land have "private business" to transact with Chairman Gowdy, Charles W. Fairbanks, candidate for Senator; ex-Attorney General Miller, John C. New, and others of the Harrison leaders here at the State capital. Never before at this early date, not even in 1888 and 1892, have there been so many conferences between Republican leaders from other States and the members of the Indiana machine.

Those who are in a position to make good guesses at the object of these conferences are among those who most confidently predict that at some stage of its deliberations the St. Louis Convention will turn to Harrison as "the available candidate," and make him the nominee. In this State no one doubts that an effort is being made to bring about that result, and here, where the resourcefulness and shrewdness of Mr. Harrison's managers are recognized, there is little doubt that the effort will prove successful.

It is believed that when the time shall arrive for springing the name of Gen. Harrison upon the convention, he will at once receive support from all the States in which there are "favorite sons." Many of the managers of those favorite sons will be found working, it is believed, for Harrison. They will declare that they have done all that could be done to bring success to the men to whom they respectively were pledged. They still will have accomplished their purpose, while not having laid themselves open to the charge of treachery to their States.

Ohio may not be found impregnable to this manner of assault. Never yet has an Ohio delegation to a Republican convention proved beyond a doubt its loyalty to its candidate. Friends of Gen. Harrison would not be surprised if history should repeat itself. J. B. Foraker did Harrison a very good turn in 1888, and will be at St. Louis. If, when a good time should come for giving up the fight for McKinley, Foraker should be unable to transfer a considerable part of the Ohio delegation to Harrison, friends of the latter would be somewhat astonished.

Whose Dog It Was.

From The Boston Transcript.

A correspondent sends a rare bit of English. It was written by a woman in excusing her tardiness in answering an inquiry that had been addressed to her:

"I would have written before, but I have been sick with a dog-bite in the arm. The man that owns the saw mills' dog bit me in the road."

AMATEURS GIVE "PATIENCE."

Members of Musical Societies Have a Benefit for the Athletic Interests of the City University.

The amateur performance of "Patience" last night at the Metropolitan Opera House by the Metropolitan Musical Society, under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the University of the City of New-York, for the benefit of the university's athletic interests, brought out a large number of people prominent in society.

The interior of the house was decorated with the colors of the university, and many of the boxes were taken by the various college organizations.

The cast was as follows:

Colonel Calverley.....C. Judson Bushnell
Major Murgatroyd.....Clifford W. Lyon
Lieutenant the Duke of Dunstable..Paul Roberts
Reginald Bunthorne.....E. Bramnall Child
Archibald Grosvenor.....William A. Howland
Mr. Bunthorne's Solicitor.....Albert Frank
The Lady Angela.....Mrs. Josephine S. Jacoby
The Lady Saphir.....Miss Rene Van Tine
The Lady Ella.....Miss Pauline Ingre Johnson
The Lady Jane.....Miss Viola Pratt
Patience.....Miss Mary H. Mansfield

Miss Mansfield, the soprano, and Miss Pratt, the contralto, received hearty encores for their solos, as did Messrs. Bushnell, Roberts, and Howland. The acting of the company received much applause. At intervals in the performance, the university boys present enlivened the opera with their college yell—"Rah-Rah-Rah! N.-Y.-U.! Siss Boom Ah!"

Frank Russak, the manager, was compelled to make a short address after the first act, and Edwin J. Lyons, the musical director, was called out twice.

The stage setting and the costuming made a very pretty effect. The large chorus completely filled the stage at times.

The patronesses and patrons of the entertainment, nearly all of whom were present, were Mrs. A. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. J. J. Amory, Mrs. H. C. Armstrong, Mrs. W. L. Andrews, Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach, Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs, Mrs. E. C. Bodman, Mrs. R. W. Bookstaver, Mrs. David J. Burrell, Mrs. Daniel Burterfield, Mrs. Frederic Baker, Miss Banks, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Miss Butler, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. C. Brainerd, Jr., Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mrs. John Claflin, Mrs. Ernest H. Crosby, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Henry Dormitzer, Mrs. F. V. Downer, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Miss Mary J. Field, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Edwin J. Gould, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Esther Herrman, Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Mrs. H. E. Howland, Mrs. D. Willis James, Miss Jennings, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. S. Fisher Johnson, Mrs. H. S. Kingsley, Mrs. Morris Loeb, Mrs. Isaac Maclay, Mrs. Henry M. MacCracken, Mrs. John P. Munn, Mrs. George Munro, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. William S. Opdyke, Mrs. W. E. Parsons, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Charles Inslee Pardee.

Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. J. Dyneley Prince, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Isaac F. Russell, Mrs. C. M. Raymond, Mrs. F. Leroy Satterlee, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. David J. Seligman, Mrs. Charles P. Sumner, Mrs. William G. Schuyler, Mrs. Robert Schell, Mrs. G. Schieffelin, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. S. Sloan, Mrs. J. Sloane, Mrs. E. Smith, Mrs. Cyrus Smith, Mrs. R. Terry, Mrs. W. F. Thompson, Mrs. J. W. Townsend, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. William A. Wheelock, Mrs. Alfred Zucker, Prof. Morris Loeb, Julius J. Lyons, Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, Dr. John P. Munn, George Munro, William S. Opdyke, Israel C. Pierson, John E. Parsons, Jr., Charles Inslee Pardee, George B. Post, Prof. J. Dyneley Prince, Frank Russak, Elihu Root, Prof. Isaac F. Russell, Dr. F. Leroy Satterlee, Charles Strauss, Dr. George F. Shrady, Charles P. Sumner, Robert Schell, Lemuel Skidmore, Samuel Sloan, Eugene Smith, Charles S. Smith, James Stokes, Thomas Stokes, Rodney Street, W. W. Townsend, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Stanford White, James Whitely, Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff, William A. Wheelock.

Prof. Austin Abbott, C. B. Alexander, William L. Andrews, Joseph S. Auerbach, Dr. L. Bolton Bangs, Frederick Baker, David Banks, Justice George H. Barrett, Justice H. W. Bookstaver, James Boyd, William Allen Butler, Charles Butler, Cephas Brainerd, Jr., W. Lanman Bull, John Claflin, Ernest H. Crosby, Dr. H. Clifton Edgar, Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, Austen G. Fox, Charles R. Flint, George J. Gould, Edwin J. Gould, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Marcellus Hartley, William A. Hoe, Jr., William F. Havemeyer, R. B. Howland, Myer S. Isaacs, D. Willis James, A. D. Juilliard, Morris K. Jesup, S. Fisher Johnson, Arthur M. King, and William F. King.

The professional ushers were assisted by a number of honorary ushers. Among the latter were A. M. King, Chairman; J. A. Becker, F. C. Clayton, J. R. Evans, F. B. Fairchild, J. T. Featherstone, E. L. Garvin, J. F. Gillet, Frank J. Gould, Edmund W. Greacon, Moody B. Gates, William A. Hoe, Jr., John C. Judge, Ralph S. Lansing, Walter L. Ludlum, John J. Moorehead, Alfred Opdyke, William Northrup, Vincent Pilsek, Clarence McKeever, Edwin W. Richardson, William F. Stone, William Sullivan, Orrin S. Wightman, and Freeman Woodbridge.

The chorus, which was drawn from the various musical societies of New-York, numbered fully 150 voices, and the orchestra, under the direction of Edwin J. Lyons, numbered 70 pieces. The Seventy-first Regiment Band also took part.

Following the performance there was a dance for those who took part in the entertainment.

FOR PROCURING A CHILD'S MARRIAGE.

The Girl Was Under Legal Age, and Mrs. Bellomo Was Arrested.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., March 19.—Maria A. Bellomo, a professional nurse, and proprietess of a grocery store in the Italian settlement at Tompkinsville, was held in $1,500 bail by Justice Ackerson to-night on a charge of arranging, aiding, and procuring the marriage of Rose Luciano, fourteen years old, and Luigi Mendetto, knowing the girl to be under legal age.

Rose is the only daughter of Michael Luciano, a rich wholesale junk dealer. The affidavits show that Mrs. Bellomo, in revenge for attacks upon her character, gained the confidence of the child, introduced her to Luigi, supplied the young man with money, and arranged for their elopement March 4. They were married at the Brooklyn City Hall, March 5, by Alderman Samuel Meyer.

Luciano spent two weeks looking for his daughter. He found her through the boasts of Mrs. Bellomo that she had abducted the girl in revenge. Luciano has taken the girl and her husband to his home. They have joined in the prosecution of Mrs. Belloma.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOFFMAN—John H. Farrell of Albany.

—ALBEMARLE—Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler.

—PARK AVENUE—Ex-Senator Algernon S. Paddock of Nebraska.

—WINDSOR — Ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace of Massachusetts.

—MURRAY HILL—State Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of Albany.

—WALDORF—H. O. Bax-Ironside of the British Embassy, Washington, and Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia.

—METROPOLE—Justice George A. Hardin of the New-York State Supreme Court and State Senator James Ballantine.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Gen. S. E. Merwin of New-Haven, and A. B. Stickney of St. Paul, Minn.

—HOLLAND—M. J. Carpenter, President of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway, and Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS

—RIGGS—George W. Collard, New-York; W. S. Foster, Brooklyn.

—COCHRAN—Mrs. J. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Beach, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—J. E. Thomas and Mrs. Robert T. Dyatt, F. M. Lafayette, and G. Webber, New-York.

—PAGE'S—Edward C. Davidson, Jules Heckman, T. O. Meade, New-York; Benjamin Marston, Brooklyn.

—EBBITT—C. A. Musselman, Mrs. A. M. Gralf, New-York; F. O. Kraemer, Mrs. E. W. Runyon, and Miss Archer, Brooklyn.

—RALEIGH—G. Goslar, Thomas Salt, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bowler, C. Barmon, W. H. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Davis, J. Leedom, R. W. Adams, E. Small, Charles Duffy, O. W. Brewer, H. L. Way, and Arthur Lape, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—Mrs. E. Lovet, J. G. Jennings, Wheeler H. Peckham, Mrs. Carlisle Norwood, Miss Louisa Norwood, Mrs. Grace Rich, Mat. C. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cohn, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stevens, John M. Logan, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Miss Payne, Mrs. Snow Stewart, W. E. S. Hankinson, Edward S. Lee, Harry P. Brown, Mrs. L. Brokaw, New-York; C. M. Pratt, C. O. Gates, Dr. J. F. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage, Brooklyn.

WHERE ALLISON IS STRONG

BACKED BY SUGAR AND SILVER INTERESTS IN WESTERN STATES.

The Younger Spreckels Conducting a Systematic Campaign for the Iowan—Advantages Which Are Sought to be Gained—Influence of the Movement Felt in Utah—Senator Dubois Abandoned a Pet Scheme to Aid His Candidate.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 19.—The visit of Gen. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, who is on the coast in the Presidential interests of Senator Allison, will have a marked effect in the National Convention. Some powerful interests are at work in California, Nevada, and other Western States in favor of the Iowa candidate.

In reality, if appearances may be trusted, Senator Allison is the favored candidate of the Sugar Trust, and Gen. Clarkson, in his Western tour, is being helped and entert

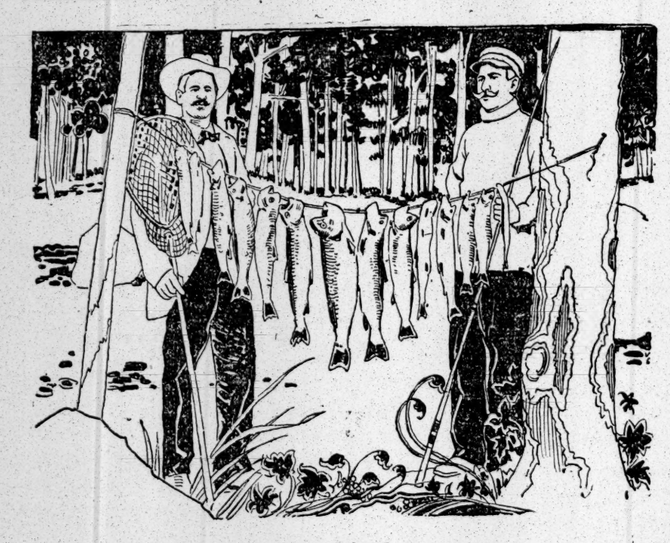
SOME BIG MAINE TROUT

STORIES OF CATCHES TOLD AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Favorite Pools Kept a Secret by the Men Who Look After the Anglers—The Rangeley Lake Fish of Tradition—Not So Big Now, but They Give Plenty of Fun—X Ray Experiments Prove Successful—Miss Crosby as a Manager.

Maine guides are having a pretty fair time of it at the Sportsmen's Exposition. Invitations to go out to dinner are showered on them in a fashion that would give them a fine case of indigestion if they accepted one-quarter of them. There is not one of the party but has met anywhere from a hundred to a thousand persons that they have camped with or guided in the woods, and the city folks seem more delighted to meet their old guides and talk over past experiences than they are to see their country relations when these take it into their heads to drop into town for a visit.

Miss Crosby is truly the guardian angel of these men, for she limits the number



A Good Catch.

of entertainments they can take part in and the hours that may be allotted to each. A few of the visitors have managed to secure from Miss Crosby permission to capture a guide or two for an hour or two, say from 6 to 8, and last evening T. Freeman Tibbetts and Ed Gardner were the pair that were toted away from the camp by a Mr. Smith, who has visited the Rangeley district for eight consecutive years. The woodsmen were taken over to Delmonico's and there treated to the best there was in the larder.

When these guides left Maine the thermometer was 23° below zero,, and yet Mr. Tibbetts asserts that he started on the journey without gloves on his hands, and feeling in fine condition, as the air was very bracing. It was so dry, he says, that he did not notice the cold, and was surprised to find that it was anything like as cool as the thermometer indicated. Tibbetts has the reputation of being one of the most truthful men in Maine, and so the weather incident is related as showing what Maine can do in the way of weather without making any noticeable effort.

Tibbetts is a native of Rangeley village, and knew the lakes when they were unknown to any but the lumbermen and the Indians and trappers who were out after skins. His mother was the first white child born in the district, and it was considered quite an honor to have him as a guide in that country. He is the guide, whose picture is on the front page of the publication that is distributed by the Maine Central Railroad, helping to hold up a string of lake trout that might readily be mistaken by one who has never been in the Maine woods as a string of Florida tarpon. Tibbetts is the man with the landing net, and the man at the other end of the string is a New-York gentleman who managed to land the fourteen trout in one afternoon's fishing. The smallest of the lot weighed two and a half pounds, and the heaviest seven and a quarter pounds.

"Where did we catch them? That's one of my secrets, and that is what brings me plenty of business during the trouting season, which begins about the middle of May, when the ice in the lakes breaks up, and lasts until the last day of September. I know a few pools that I found when I was a boy, and that I do not let people know about, as a rule, for if I did they would do just as well up there without me as they would with me. I've been there all my life, and am so certain of my fishing grounds that I can always guarantee a man a six-pound trout before he leaves the lakes, or no charge for my services. Trout are a select lot of fellows, I tell you, and they keep together in their own set, and the secret of the lakes is to find out where their hiding places are. There are some old fellows there that I have known intimately for a number of years, and when I want to give some of my friends a good day's sport I take them over and introduce them to the big ones. That was the way with those in the picture. It was the last day of the gentleman's visit to the woods that he caught that string.

"When he came out that day and said he hoped he would have good luck for his last day's sport, I made up my mind that he would have a good day of it, for there was no boat anywhere near a spot that I knew was full of good fish. So I took him there, and in six hours he had landed that string you see in the picture. I don't know what the total weight of the catch was, but the biggest one weighed 7¼ pounds, one weighed 6½ pounds, a third a little over 5 pounds, and so on down to the little one that weighed only 2½ pounds. He thought he had had a grand day of it, but there are plenty of catches that beat that all to pieces.

"I remember one day last Spring when a man from Brooklyn came up to the lakes and told me he had heard about our fish and about what people caught up here. He said he knew nothing about fishing, and would not care to take them back to camp with him.

"Great Scott! but they are sporty fellows in the Spring, when the ice first gets off the lake. There is one gentleman from New-York who has been coming up to Maine every Spring for about ten years, and as soon as the ice breaks up I telegraph him. He drops everything, and comes up and puts in a few weeks of sport at the lake. That is the time for fishing, I tell you! It just makes your blood jump when you get a strike then. The fish are hungry, and they are spry, too. When one hits your hook you know it. Your reel sings a lively song when a big fellow gets hold of it and starts off to try to get away. It whizzes like the noise a partridge makes when you flush him, and he pulls like a yoke of oxen. I've been fishing all my life, and I sometimes get a little tired of it, but in the Spring, when the trout are full of life and fight, I get the fever as bad as any one has it, and I can't help taking a shy at the big ones myself."

"Yes, and I believe Tibbetts has a lot of pools that he keeps stocked with big ones for his own private use," remarked a by-

All That Is Needed for Trout Fishing.

stander who had just come into the cabin and heard Tibbetts getting enthusiastic over his fishing. "Some of the guides up there say that they have seen Tibbetts catch fish that are so large that when he hooks them the fish get away with his boat and drag him all over the pond. They do say, too, that they go through the water so fast that there is such a deep furrow left in the water—you know the ice-coldness of the water is not yet all out of it—that it sometimes takes five minutes for the surrounding water to fill up. The surface of the lake looks like new-plowed ground when Tibbetts is fighting a big fellow, and the boat goes so fast that you can see red and blue flames follow after the stern of the boat. Tibbetts wouldn't tell you about those things because he is not a liar. But I have no conscientious scruples about telling what the common gossip of the Rangeley Lake region is about him and his fish."

Tibbetts remembers the first man from civilization who made a raid on the Rangeley Lakes as a place for trout fishing. It was an elderly gentleman named Steer of Providence, R. I., and to him the fishermen of the rest of the country owe a great debt of gratitude for the discovery and exploitation of Rangeley Lakes as a prime fishing ground. Trout in those days were about the size of a big cod, and a man could catch enough in a few hours' fishing to swamp the biggest boat he could get, for boats were scarce in those days. Ten and twelve pounders were frequently caught then, according to the veracious tales of the guides, but these fish are now only the Rangeley Lake trout of tradition.

In spite of the stormy weather there was a good crowd at the Garden during the afternoon session of the show. In the evening the Garden was uncomfortably filled with men and women who seemed to find in the various exhibits a never-ending source of amusement and instruction.

Chief Electrician Martin of the Garden and his assistants continue to furnish to visitors amusement by their experiments with the X rays by which a number of the shadowgraphs that are just now claiming the attention of the scientific world have been made. He managed to get a fine negative of the bones of a lady's hand on Wednesday, the experiment being made while she wore a glove. The exposure was for a half hour, and the result a very fine picture of the bones of the hand. This was shown to a number of physicians yesterday, who are convinced that the new photography is going to be of immense practical benefit in their work. The experiments are made publicly in the afternoon and evening, and yesterday a good negative was secured of the hand of a man that had been crushed in a machine, showing how the bones had been fractured and the fracture reduced by the surgeon who dressed the wound a number of years ago.

There are but two more days of the show, and if good weather is vouchsafed the management will have a record in the way of attendance if its expectations are realized, as a number of parties are to visit the show to-day and to-morrow from New-Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

A Lucky Day.

Princeton's Team for Athens.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 19.—The Princeton track team, which will go to Athens to compete in the Olympic games, took its final practice to-day and packed up its training apparatus to be used on the trip. The members of the team will go to New-York to-morrow and stop at the Murray Hill Hotel on Friday night. Saturday morning they will sail on the Fulda of the North German Lloyd Company.

The parents of Colfelt, the crack quarter-mile, still persist in their objections to his accompanying the team, and Capt. Garrett has decided to substitute H. B. Jamison, '97, of Peoria, Ill., in Colfelt's place. This change will weaken the Princeton team. Jamison will enter the 400-metres run. His best time for a quarter mile is 0:52 3-5. He is a crack is the 220 yards, but, as the Olympic programme has no event corresponding to this distance, his highest capability cannot be used at Athens. The men are in the very pink of condition and all express themselves as hopeful of winning at Athens.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS.
These Oriental Rugs will wear for generations, as no acid was used to subdue the colors. Lowest Prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

RIVIERA YACHT RACES

SATANITA DID WELL IN THE HIGH WINDS, BUT LOST ON A FOUL.

The Marseilles Races Postponed Until April 12 and 13 on Account of the Mistral—Delanagh, an Old Five Rater, Easily Defeated the Anglia and Dusky Queen—Yacht Racing Association's Committee to Look After the Small Yachts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Feb. 11.—President Faure of the French Republic has wiped out all the European monarchs, so far as the sport of yachting is concerned, and in consequence has made himself immensely popular in the Clyde. At one time the French Republic was the terror of Europe, as your own Republic is the terror of the Western Hemisphere, and President Faure seems determined on once more giving France something of its unforgotten prestige. The great Napoleon ordered the famous Talma to follow him in his triumphal march through Germany to play to a pitful of Kings, and President Faure, in reviewing the Mediterranean Yacht Squadron at Cannes filled a position quite worthy of the successor of the conqueror at Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena. On board the flagship of Admiral Gervais, with six other battleships and other war vessels in attendance, the President reviewed the yachting fleet off Cannes, and, although the only uncrowned head aboard the racing fleet was the Prince of Wales on board his Britannia, the honor was none the less paid by the President to this country. The Emperor of Germany, who intended to be present at the Riviera regattas, lost a great opportunity by being absent, since his presence would have gone far toward the effacement of an international estrangement which interferes with the peace of Europe and the progress of the Old World civilization.

The mistral took charge of the Marseilles regatta on both days—Feb. 29 and March 2—and blew so hard on the last day that the programme was postponed till April 12 and 13, when the other Riviera regattas have been completed. Britannia, 111 rating; Ailsa, 127; Satanita, 125; Joyeuse, 20, and Mr. Goelet's new Samphire, 20, started. The course was twenty-four miles, or half the length of our usual course for first-class cutters, but this limitation may have been made in deference to the entry of the twenty-raters. Britannia came out from her moorings with her whole lower canvas and topmast on end, but immediately burst the upper block of her peak halyards, and returned to port. Satanita, bothered with a boat in her way, ran into the flagboat, and was out of the race. But she carried on to have a try with Ailsa, which cutter, even with her spars reduced, is still tender, and had to lower her staysail in the squalls. Satanita had her own weather, and eventually finished the first round some three minutes ahead of the overpowered Ailsa, which gave up. Samphire fell astern of Satanita at the rate of a minute per mile. Since Satanita was disqualified, and the others had not finished the course, the prizes were withheld.

In the second race Sibbick's new five-rater, Anglia, was matched against Soper's new Southampton five-rater, Dusky Queen, and Watson's three-year-old five-rater, Leda, better known as the Delanagh, a very fast five. The two new fives could not carry their reefed canvas in the breeze, and Watson's old boat, although badly sailed, flogged the new cracks. The new boats are fin and bulk keel luggers, built under our new rule, and it looks as if the lesser draught is no improvement in breezy weather.

On March 5, at the Toulon regatta, Leda, in a strong breeze, over a twelve-mile course, again beat Sibbick's new Anglia by about three minutes—of course, with the previous experience of the Anglia in a breeze, the mistake of starting with too much canvas could be pleaded. The unavoidable inference, in the meantime, is that our new rule is a failure in strong winds, and may probably be so in light winds. Of course, the contests between the Leda and the Anglia cannot settle the question, but, so far, the value of our new rule must be ... suspected.

The fact of the Satanita overcarrying the ... in old weather will be fine news for Southampton, but any victories the Satanita has won have been in heavy winds, with her sheets started. The Britannia is still ... puzzle to her class, and will remain so till the new cutter for the German Emperor gets alongside the Britannia. Ex-Challenger Rose was aboard the Satanita at Marseilles, and he seems determined on ... out qualities in his recent purchase no one else has discovered. His new five-rater Dusky Queen made but a poor show at Marseilles, and the new French-designed five-rater Slomka was even worse than the Dusky Queen.

A very wholesome test of the progress being made and the interest shown in this country in the sport of yachting is recognized in the rapid progress of model yacht clubs. The members of these clubs devote their leisure to modeling toy yachts, according to scale, and testing their endeavors during the Summer season in accessible sheets of water. Not contented with trusting to their own insight and ability, the designs of professional yacht designers are sought after with, of course, very limited success. Herreshoff is regarded as the exceptional master to follow after. The latest up-to-date in the direction of the progress made is the weaving of calico sail cloth for model yachts by the famous firm of Horrocks, Miller & Co. of Liverpool. This sail cloth is woven with imitation seams seven-eighths of an inch apart, and can be had from Frisby, Dyke & Co., Lord Street, Liverpool.

The Yacht Racing Association at its recent general meeting vetoed the proposal to establish a standing committee to legislate for and attend to the interests of racing boats of five-rating and under. The proposal has been slowly evolved out of the difficulties which beset the association in attending to the interests of all the classes which raced under the association's rules and more especially since the boats in the smaller classes have been so rapidly accumulating that the association could hardly be expected to overtake the work it had before it. But the proposal met with a storm of opposition from the stiff-necked members, who suspected a rebellion against the association, or at least a schism. Mr. Baden Powell, the veteran yachtsman, whose canoe sailing has had admirers on Lake Ontario, was at one time in favor of unmodified "home rule" for the five-raters and under, but turned round on the proposal and insisted that the association was quite competent to overtake all the legislation wanted for all the yachts and boats sailing under the association rules. Others followed in the same strain and the "dual government" of our yacht racing was finally voted against.

At the same meeting the association had another knotty point under consideration, the gist of which your own yacht clubs must have been occasionally harassed with. The proposal before the meeting was that any yacht not prevented by non-arrival or accident from sailing in a race should not be permitted to race if the same race should have to be resailed. It was further proposed that if any yacht had put herself out of the original race by a breach of the racing regulations she ought not to be allowed to race in a resailed race. The proposal was carried by the vote of the meeting, but since enough of members were not present to form a legal majority, the finding of the committee was not sufficient for passing the proposal into law.

Another discussion followed on the objection to paid hands either leaving or boarding a yacht in a race after the preliminary five-minute gun had been fired. The association voted in favor of abiding by what was or ought to be known as one of its rules, and which was that after the preliminary gun no yacht in the race could make any change in its crew.

Satanita Wins a Race.

CANNES, March 19.—The yacht race for the cup given by Baron Hirsch was sailed to-day and won by the Satanita. The Ailsa was second and the Britannia third. The Satanita won easily.

The race was over a thirty-mile triangular course, three times around. The light breeze enabled the boats to carry jib-headed topsails. The Satanita got a good start, with the Ailsa second and the Britannia third, the boats keeping those positions throughout.

The Satanita beat the Ailsa 3 minutes 5 seconds and the Britannia 5 minutes 33 seconds. In the three rounds of the course there were eighteen miles of reaching and twelve miles or running. The water was smooth.

Mr. Ogden Goelet's Samphire won the race for twenty-raters. Mr. Goelet and Col. Paget had a row with the Cercle Nautique yesterday, and both are likely to resign from the club.

AMATEUR CYCLISTS WARNED.

The Racing Board Will Deal Promptly with Violators of the Rules.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—This week's bulletin of the Racing Board contains the following:

Southern and Northern California are regarded as two distinct States by the League of American Wheelmen and the Racing Board, and an amateur resident of either division cannot compete outside of the boundaries of his division at a distance of over 100 miles from his place of residence.

The greatest abuses of the league's rules, and the Racing Board's confidence are committed by these men, who obtain their expenses and other concessions, and yet seek to remain amateurs. When men travel far from their homes to race, under the care and direction of representatives of the trade, there can be but one inference. Men in the employ of the trade who are allowed time for training and travel from meet to meet, enjoy advantages which it was never contemplated the amateur would have. Such men do a great injustice to those who are yet amateurs perforce, and who are struggling to develop themselves with their own resources. Amateurism is the nursery of racing, and when one so develops as to command the assistance of the trade, he belongs in professionalism, and there he will be transferred by the board under the general provisions which authorize it to act.

This warning is issued now, that racing men may at once select their proper class. The board will not be satisfied to simply transfer to the professional class riders found guilty of violating the amateur rules, but will also suspend from all track racing riders who enter races under such false pretenses and are detected. Applicants for sanctions on National holidays should bear in mind the fact that the rules regarding confliction of interests are waived on such days.

Suspended—E. C. Bald, Buffalo, N. Y., is suspended from all track racing pending investigation of charges affecting his amateur status.

Professionalized—Earl H. Kiser, Syracuse, N. Y., own request; J. M. Campbell, Spokane, Wash., own request; W. M. Randall, Rochester, N. Y., own request. Earl S. Robbins, Ventura, Cal., own request; Burton S. Parker, Los Angeles, Cal., own request; Eli Winsett, Portland, Ore., own request; W. J. Edwards, San José, Cal., own request; W. W. Hatton, Los Angeles, Cal., own request; Roma E. Dow, San José, Cal., own request; John F. Staver, Portland, Ore., own request; P. E. Schefski, Salt Lake City, Utah, own request; O. L. Pickard, Oakland, Cal., under Clause B.

D. C. Moore and Eddy Gifford of Chicago have been declared professionals, also suspended for one year from all track racing for competing for cash in unsanctioned races on Sunday, after warning.

Sanctions Granted—July 3 and 4, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson, N. J.; Sept. 7, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson, N. J.; May 30, Excelsior Boat Club, Clifton, N. J.; May 30, New-Jersey Athletic Club, Bayonne City, N. J.; July 4, Amateur Athletic Union, Bayonne City, N. J.; Sept. 7, New-Jersey Athletic Club, Bayonne City, N. J.; July 4, Beaver Valley Cyclers, Beaver Falls, Penn.; July 4, Mercury Wheelmen, Allentown, Penn.; May 30, Mercury Wheelmen, Allentown, Penn.; May 30, Erie Wanderers' Cycle Club, Erie, Penn.; July 4, Erie Wanderers' Cycle Club, Erie, Penn.; Sept. 5, Erie Wanderers' Cycle Club, Erie, Penn.; May 30, Associated Cycling Clubs of Boston and vicinity, Cambridge, Mass.; May 30, Essex County Bicycle Association of Lynn, Essex County, Mass.; May 30, T. R. Varick, Manchester, N. H.; June 3, Harvard University Cycling Association, Cambridge, Mass.; May 30, Parkside Wheel Club, Buffalo, N. Y.; March 21-28, Cycle Club of Brooklyn, N. Y.; March 28, Press Cycle Club, Buffalo, N. Y.; July 4, Prince Wells, Louisville, Ky.; May 30, T. E. Hendrich, Danville, Ill.; Sept. 7, Bankers' Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.; July 3 and 4, Fred Belcher, Charlotte, Mich.; Aug. 15, C. H. Evans Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, Hudson, N. Y.; July 4, Hudson Bicycle Club, Hudson, N. Y.; May 30, Crescent Wheelmen, Plainfield, N. J.; Sept. 5, Norristown Wheelmen, Norristown, Penn.

The Quaker City Wheelmen's Century.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The committee in charge of the big century run to be given by the Quaker City Wheelmen is determined to have everything in readiness on time. Circulars giving full details of the run are being sent to wheelmen throughout the districts covered by the run, and can be had for the asking. The badges and checks entitling riders to enter the run and to a medal if they come through are also in the hands of the Captain and will be mailed upon ceipt of $1. Special prizes will be offered the clubs bringing through the largest number of Headquarters at Newark will, as usual, be at the Continental Hotel. Supper, lodging, and breakfast will cost $1.50. So as to keep within the rules of the Century Road Club of America, and also by way of giving the riders one hour's additional sleep, the start will be made at 5 A. M., instead of 4, as formerly. The dinner at Trenton will cost 75 cents, at the Trenton House, America House, and other hotels to be selected by the committee later on. Applications for badges should be made to Capt. L. J. Heins, Quaker City Wheelmen, 1,400 Oxford Street, Philadelphia, to whom all communications relating to the run should be sent.

Kings County Wheelmen's Election.

Ninety-eight votes were cast at the annual election last evening of the Kings County Wheelmen. The officers elected were as follows:

President—S. J. Graham (re-elected;) Vice President—W. B. Stillwell (re-elected;) Recording Secretary—A. F. Palmer; Assistant Secretary—A. R. Gardner; Treasurer—C. A. Martin; Assistant Treasurer—Hugo Wundram; Captain—George A. Needham; First Lieutenant—A. G. Relyea; Second Lieutenant—H. P. Burt; Chairman of Race Meet Committee—Frank W. Sheldon; Governors for Three Years—Charles McLaren and R. W. Steves.

Following the election the annual meeting was held, at which the reports of the several committees were read. All were interesting, and pointed to the steady and deserved success of this representative club.

Closing of the Poster Exhibition.

The exhibition of the famous collection of art posters at the Metropolitan Bicycling Company's academy came to an end on Wednesday evening. Thousands of people daily visited the academy and enjoyed the many unique and charming scenes. In the voting contest, which was to show the popular opinion outside of the four prize winners, the design of Miss Caroline C. Lovell of Birmingham, Ala., had a large lead over all others. The next most popular in favor were those contributed by the Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing Company of this city. The collection will be next shown in Brooklyn and afterward in Philadelphia.

Irvington-Millburn Course Favored.

Chairman Scudder of the Race Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs has appointed A. H. Chamberlain of the Union County Roadsters as the fifth member of the committee. S. J. Graham of the Kings County Wheelmen has tendered his resignation, and M. A. Heath of the Colonial Cycle Club is to be asked to fill the vacancy. It is understood that a majority of the members of the committee are in favor of having the annual road race held over the Irvington-Millburn course.

Banker Ill at Nice.

According to cable advices from Nice, George A. Banker, the American cyclist, is dangerously ill at that place with typhoid fever. His parents, who live in Pittsburg, have been notified. This illness precludes the possibility of a match this season between Banker and Protin, the crack French racer, for the championship.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The special bicycle train, consisting of fifteen cars, loaded with 3,085 new Crescent bicycles, reached this city on Wednesday night, via the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. From the time the train left Chicago until it arrived here it was one continuous success, crowds greeting it at every station, particularly in the larger cities. If it had not been for the inclement weather yesterday sixty-five trucks loaded with these crated wheels would have paraded down Broadway to the Warren Street warerooms of the Western Wheel Works, but, on account of the rain, the transfer was postponed until to-day.

—Speaking about local cycle shows, H. E. Maslin of Syracuse recently said: "One of the most significant features of the present season has been the popularity and success which have attended the many local bicycle exhibitions, large and small, held in various sections of the country. In the face of the manner in which these have been received by trade, press, and public, it is plain that such shows are destined to increase and multiply in the future. The advantage of them is no longer open to question. As a stimulus to cycling interest, their value cannot be gainsaid, and it has become recognized by the trade."

—The Iowa Division offers a reward of $30 for the arrest and conviction of the thief who takes a wheel belonging to an Iowa member of the League of American Wheelmen.

—The total membership of the league is now 43,065. Of this number the New-York Division contributes 11,341 and the Massachusetts Division 6,376.

—"Sammy" Brock, who has formerly ridden under the colors of the Liberty Wheelmen, may ride as a member of the Cherry Diamond team this season.

—The South Brooklyn Wheelmen will have an important meeting this evening.

—The annual election of the Quill Club Wheelmen will take place on April 3.

THE LAWN TENNIS SCHEDULE.

Where and When the Championships Will Be Played.

BOSTON, March 19.—The official lawn tennis schedule for 1896 was given out here this evening. The season will open early in May, with the usual interscholastic events, and the Southern championship at Washington on May 19 will be the first open meeting. Several handicap events have been added to the list for this year. A National Handicapping Committee has been appointed, to be composed of Dr. James Dwight, Clarence Hobart, F. H. Hovey, Richard Stevens, and L. E. Ware. The list.

May 2—Harvard interscholastic championship at Cambridge, Mass.; Yale interscholastic championship at New-Haven, Conn.; Princeton interscholastic championship at Princeton, N. J.; Columbia interscholastic championship at Columbia Oval, New-York.

May 19—Southern championship at Washington, D. C.

May 26—New-England championship at New-Haven, Conn.

June 10—Middle States championship at Orange, N. J.

June 16—Women's National championships at Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia; women's singles, women's doubles, and mixed doubles.

June 17—Massachusetts State championship at Longwood, Mass.; Rhode Island State championship at Providence, R. I.; Connecticut State championship, at Hartford, Conn.; New-Jersey State championship, at Ridgewood, N. J.

June 22—Invitation tournament, at West Newton, Mass.

June 23—Pennsylvania State championship, at Philadelphia.

June 29—Invitation tournament of the Tuxedo Country Club, Tuxedo, N. Y.; Pacific coast championship at San Rafael, Cal., men's singles only.

July 6—Canadian championship, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada; open tournament of the Seabright Cricket Club, Seabright, N. J.

July 13—Open tournament of the Buffalo Tennis Club, Buffalo, N. Y.; invitation tournament of the Essex Country Club, Essex, Mass.

July 20—Open tournament of the Elmira Tennis Club, Elmira, N. Y.; Western championships at Chicago, Ill.; open tournament of the Longwood C. C., Longwood, Mass.

July 27—Long Island championship, at Southampton, L. I.; open tournament at Hotel Wentworth, Newcastle, N. H.

Aug. 3—Open tournament of the Rochester Lawn Tennis Club, Rochester, N. Y.; Kebo Valley Club, at Bar Harbor, Me.; invitation tournament of Norwood Park Casino, Long Branch, N. J.

Aug. 11—National championship for men's doubles, (no place yet decided upon, but will probably be held at Narragansett Pier, R. I., as last year.)

Aug. 12—Championship of Pacific Northwest, at Tacoma, Washington.

Aug. 18—National championship in men's singles, at Newport, R. I.; final match in men's doubles for National championship, and interscholastic championship finals; inter-State tournament for Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, at Omaha, Neb.

Aug. 25—International tournament at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.

Sept. 5—Pacific coast championship, (men's doubles,) at San Rafael, Cal.

Sept. 7—Western Pennsylvania championship, (men's singles,) at Pittsburg, Penn.; open tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Lawn Tennis Club, at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Sept. 15—Pacific coast championship, at San Rafael, Cal., (men's doubles and women's singles.)

Oct. 6—Intercollegiate championship at New-Haven, Conn.

De La Salle the Winner.

H. Libaire, chess champion of De La Salle Institute, played off his postponed games yesterday with H. Duden and Henry St. Clair of Columbia Grammar School, defeating both in good style.

De La Salle Institute thus won the chess match from Columbia Grammar School with one point to spare, the score being:

	Won.	Lost.
De La Salle	5½	2½
Columbia Grammar School	2½	5½
Individual scores:		
	Won.	Lost.
H. Libaire	3	1
W. Murphy	2½	1½
H. Duden	1	1
H. St. Clair	1	1
W. Grace	½	1½

Weights of the Giants.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 19.—A biting northeaster this afternoon prevented any game of ball between two nines of the New-York team. An interesting calculation was made today upon the weights of members of the team, and it was found that the club will maintain its old reputation of being giants in reality as well as in name. The average weight of the twenty-three men now in training is 169 pounds 11 ounces. The weights are as follows: Farrell, 190 pounds; "Bill" Clark, 190; Meekin, 190; Stanhope, 185; Foster, 175; G. Davis, 175; Zearfoss, 174; German, 172; Stafford, 170; "Dad" Clarke, 170; Van Haltren, 170; P. Wilson, 168; Tiernan, 168; Battam, 166; Cavelle, 164; Pfeffer, 163; Gleason, 162; Seymour, 160; Kagey, 160; Flynn, 158; Fuller, 156; Mulligan, 154.

POLICE CAPTAIN WOODS ON TRIAL.

No Damaging Evidence at the First Session in Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 19.—Police Captain Anthony S. Woods was placed on trial before Mayor Gleason's Police Commissioners to-night upon charges of incompetency, disobedience, neglect of duty, and ignorance of the police manual. The case was not finished, but was adjourned till next Tuesday night. The trial was conducted in the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall.

L. H. Grant of New-York defended Capt. Woods, and Corporation Counsel Burke conducted the prosecution. Sergt. Thomas Darcy was the first witness. He testified as to the hours spent by Capt. Woods on duty.

Ex-City Clerk Murphy testified as to the duties of the Police Captain, as determined by orders and resolutions passed by the board when he was its Clerk. His testimony was given from the minutes of the board.

Testimony was given by Sergt. Carroll concerning entries made upon the blotters by him of Capt. Woods's hours spent on duty.

No incriminating testimony was given by the witnesses. They were confused in a number of instances by Mr. Grant's cross-questions.

There was a large number of spectators present.

THE NEXT INTELLIGENCE OFFICER.

He May Be Lieut. Kimball and He May Be a Professor of Mathematics.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Navy Department gossips are discussing the next Intelligence Officer. A detail must be made shortly, for the present head of the Intelligence Office, Lieut. Singer, will join the Terror as its Executive Officer on April 15.

The officer mentioned as most likely to succeed Lieut. Singer is Lieut. Kimball, who has been connected with the office for about a year. He is acquainted with the work in hand and understands probably better than any officer available, the duties of the position. There is also some talk of the selection of a Professor of Mathematics as Chief Intelligence Officer, as he would hold the position with more permanence than is possible when a line officer is chosen.

There are in the Navy Department two officers of this grade who are fitted for the place. One is Prof. Alger, now attached to the Bureau of Ordnance, and the other is Prof. Dodge, who has charge of the electric lighting in the navy. Both officers are well-known and are doing valuable service in their respective offices at present.

Dock Board Cancels Leases.

At its meeting yesterday the Dock Board canceled leases held by the Saugerties Steamboat Company, the Knickerbocker Ice Company, the Catskill Evening Line, that of Van Tassell's Grain Elevator, and one held by Richard J. Foster. The leased property is near the foot of Eleventh Street, North River. In canceling the leases, the Dock Board notified the lessees that the Dock Department intended to begin, on May 1, the construction of several new piers on sites which the concerns mentioned have been required to vacate. The work of tearing down and removing the old wharves will be begun at once.

Elliott Indictments Dismissed.

The five indictments for libel found in July against George F. Elliott, who at that time was President of the Law Enforcement Society, were dismissed by Judge Aspinall, in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on motion of District Attorney Backus. Mr. Backus said he had been unable to find any corroborative evidence to uphold the statement of Eugene V. Brewster that Mr. Elliott had instructed him to write the libellous letters on which the indictments were found. Mr. Brewster was also indicted for libel, and he will be placed on trial in a short time.

Lecture by a Former Catholic.

Dr. Paul Pollock, who recently left the Roman Catholic Church to become a Protestant, told of his experience in the college for the training of priests at Rome in a lecture at Christ's Chapel, 142 West Twenty-first Street, last evening.

The students, he said, grew up with contorted ideas of life, believing that one should mortify himself here to prepare for heaven, instead of bringing heaven to earth. He said that the Protestant seminaries turned out stronger and healthier men, and better equipped for their work than Catholic students.

Not Mary Sullivan's Murderer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 19.—Richard Scott, the colored man arrested Tuesday night, in the belief that he might have been connected with the Paterson murder, proves to be a very ordinary sort of tramp thief, who was discharged from the Philadelphia workhouse Feb. 29. He will be sent to the Penitentiary to-morrow, under the disorderly act.

Don't Be Too Late for the Steamer,
And don't omit when you are packing up your effects preparatory for the voyage, to include among them a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great remedy for sea sickness. Travelers for pleasure or business seeking foreign climes, or who locomote by steamboat or train, besides yachtsmen and mariners, testify to the remedial and preventive efficacy of the Bitters, which is incomparable for nausea, headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, nervous and kidney trouble.

CHU FONG AND HIS PLAY.

Question as to Whether Production Was Religious in Character—Odd Costumes in Court.

The trial of Chu Fong, proprietor and manager of the Chinese theatre in Doyers Street, was continued yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part IV., General Sessions. Chu Fong is charged with Sabbath-breaking and conducting a performance on Sunday.

The defense claims that the performance was strictly a sacred concert, and therefore not a violation of law.

The first witness was Dr. Joseph C. Toms, who was called to translate some bill posters. According to the witness, the posters advertised an interesting Chinese story.

Quong Yik Nam testified that he went to the Chinese theatre and saw the alleged sacred concert. He said it was immoral, and he described the plot of the play.

Chu Fong said he was engaged in giving a sacred concert on the night of July 14 when arrested. He started in to tell how the police were persecuting him, but Judge Fitzgerald ruled against that testimony. Fong wanted to read a letter he had received from Mayor Strong, complimenting him on the performance at the Doyers Street Theatre. His Honor was present one week night with other city officials when making a tour of Chinatown. Judge Fitzgerald did not think the letter pertinent and ruled it out.

The various costumes worn by the actors at the Chinese theatre were exhibited, and caused some amusement. They were elaborate affairs in all the hues of the rainbow. One big cloak was trimmed with sleigh bells.

United States Consul to Amoy, China, William E. Fales, now on leave of absence, testified for the defense. He had attended something like 3,000 Chinese performances, and found them all to be of a religious character.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks questioned Mr. Fales about the character of Chinese plays. The witness described the different classes of plays. Mr. Weeks asked him to what class he would attach the play at the Doyers Street theatre on July 14. The witness said he would put it in the class of "Po-Yank," or the "Virtue Rewarded" class.

Foo Yung Lee, a graduate of Yale College, said the play in question was a religious one. Special Policeman Blucher, who was stationed at the theatre, testified that the place was orderly.

Convicted After Fourteen Years.

WHITE PLAINS, March 19.—Samuel Pine, colored, who recently completed fourteen years in Connecticut jails, and who was arrested upon his last discharge by Westchester officers, on an old indictment charging him with highway robbery, was to-day found guilty in the County Court and sentenced to twenty years in Sing Sing Prison. He robbed Miss Stocom, a school teacher of Purdy's Station, in 1882, as she was returning from her school. He knocked her down and took her money and a ring. He disappeared, and was not heard from until it was learned he was in jail in Connecticut.

Weights of the Giants.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 19.—A biting northeaster this afternoon prevented any game of ball between two nines of the New-York team. An interesting calculation was made today upon the weights of members of the team, and it was found that the club will maintain its old reputation of being giants in reality as well as in name. The average weight of the twenty-three men now in training is 169 pounds 11 ounces. The weights are as follows: Farrell, 190 pounds; "Bill" Clark, 190; Meekin, 190; Stanhope, 185; Foster, 175; G. Davis, 175; Zearfoss, 174; German, 172; Stafford, 170; "Dad" Clarke, 170; Van Haltren, 170; P. Wilson, 168; Tiernan, 168; Battam, 166; Cavelle, 164; Pfeffer, 163; Gleason, 162; Seymour, 160; Kagey, 160; Flynn, 158; Fuller, 156; Mulligan, 154.

Another Newport Cottage Rented.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 19.—The rental was reported to-day of the cottage of Miss Woolsey, the author, to Mrs. Henry Cobt of Boston. To-day's arrival at the cottages include Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden and John A. Caswell of New-York; Samuel E. Huntington of Brooklyn, and O. H. Perry of Elmhurst, N. Y. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse will not open his Newport place next season, owing to illness in his family. His family is at present abroad.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 19—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, clearing and colder, with a moderate cold wave Friday night, high northwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, clearing in the early morning, fair and colder Friday, with a moderate cold wave, high northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, clearing in the early morning, fair and decidedly colder Friday, with a moderate cold wave in southern portion, high northwesterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair and decidedly colder, brisk northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair and colder, fresh northwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, slightly colder in southeastern portion, northwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, continued fair and cold weather, northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and ARKANSAS, fair, slowly rising temperature, northerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN TEXAS and WESTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair and warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. TENNESSEE, and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer

FUNDS TO AID CHARITIES.

Distribution of the Moneys Derived from the Various Theatrical and Concert Licenses.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday and divided the theatrical and concert license fund. Representatives of various charitable institutions were present. The number of institutions which were beneficiaries of the fund last year was 73, and this year 15 institutions were added to the list.

The amount distributed last year was $37,200, and this year it is $38,618. Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court appeared for St. Mary's free Hospital, Mrs. J. Wells Champney for the Messiah Home for Children, and Col. George Bliss for the Home for Friendless Women. The distribution of the fund was finally made as follows:

Name of Institution.	Allowed.
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital	$500
St. Mark's Hospital	100
New-York Polyclinic Hospital	250
Flower Hospital	100
New-Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital	200
Beth Israel Hospital	100
The Harlem Hospital	325
East Side Dispensary	100
West Side German Dispensary	325
New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary	150
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged	1,000
Actors' Fund	11,918.75
New-York Female Assistance Society, &c.	100
Messiah Home for Children	200
German Society of New-York	100
German Hospital and Dispensary	100
Relief Committee G. A. R., City of New-York	1,000
St. Mary's Lodging House	500
Deutscher Free Club	150
Little Sisters of the Poor	1,500
House of Holy Comforter	200
Baptist Home Society (formerly Home for the Aged)	200
Women's Prison Association	100
Wilson Industrial School	600
Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind	200
Sunnyside Day Nursery	250
New-York Two-Cent Diet Kitchen	200
Prison Association of New-York	300
New-York Practical Aid Society	100
Harlem Relief Society	100
New-York Diet Kitchen Association	500
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary	100
St. John's Guild	500
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews	350
Metropolitan Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children (formerly Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital)	100
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital	300
Deutscher Frauen Verein	500
Ladies' Union Relief Association	200
United Hebrew Charities of the City of New-York	1,000
St. Francis' Hospital	500
St. Joseph's Day Nursery	300
Italian Home Hospital	250
Society St. Vincent de Paul	2,250
New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	2,250
New-York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde	350
Swiss Benevolent Society of New-York	500
Montefiore Home	500
New-York Dispensary	425
Mill Dispensary	425
Northern Dispensary	425
Eastern Dispensary (Good Samaritan)	425
Northeastern Dispensary	425
Tompkins Square Homeopathic Dispensary	225
Northwestern Dispensary	425
New-York Orthopedic Dispensary	225
New-York Press Club	600
Society Italiana Beneficienza in New York	200
French Benevolent Society and Hospital	200
Little Mothers	350
Shelter for Respectable Girls	100
New-York Ophthalmic Hospital	200
Five Points Mission	200
St. Andrew's Diakonissen Hospital	100
St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women	100
Deutsche Poliklinik	100
St. Joseph's Hospital	250
Samaritan Home for the Aged	200
International Medical Missionary Society	100
Columbus Hospital	100
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women of the City of New-York	200
Mission Hospital in the City of New-York	100
St. Mary's Free Hospital	200
St. Vincent de Paul Day Nursery	100
Helping Hand Association	100
Free Ice Water Fountains	150

The largest award is always made to the Actors' Fund. A. M. Palmer represented that fund yesterday, and urged an increased allowance, in view of the fact that actors are primarily the creators of the fund.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Space must be had for the Spring goods. Present stock greatly reduced.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

17th ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable second-story square room; all conveniences; other rooms; excellent table; references.

34th ST., 147 WEST.—Handsome furnished suite of rooms; second floor; private bath; southern exposure; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at Garden Hotel, 1,261 Broadway; reasonable prices.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?

There is within 58 miles of New-York
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
"AMONG THE PINES."

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent inclosed in glass and filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
"SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK."
Late of Oriental Hotel, T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, Manhattan Beach. LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.
Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES.
W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. A million dollars. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry, average temperature, 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
WATSON & POWERS, Prop's.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Has enlarged to more than its former capacity. Will hereafter remain open throughout the year. Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach. Entirely new. Capacity, 400. Rooms en suite, with fresh and sea water baths attached. Orchestra daily. Late dinners.
J. W. CALLAWAY.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Enlarged and refurnished throughout. Open all the year. Elevator, sea water baths in house, &c.
CHAS. EVANS.

HOTEL BERKELEY,
Atlantic City, N. J. Extreme ocean end Kentucky Av. Will reopen March 14. Greatly improved. Steam heat, sun parlors, elevator; every convenience. JAS. & GEO. BEW.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.

Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

THE CLARENDON,
Virginia Av., near the beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat. Cpl. J. M. CLARK.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A special partner with $15,000, in an established paying business. Best of references can be furnished. X, Box 105 Times.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters ship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 24 at 6:30 PM

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.") at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 29 and up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India (from Vancouver) close here daily up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Bird, (from San Francisco) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *28 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 13, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM | Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, Mch. 21, 10 AM | Werra, April 18, 10 AM
Ems, March 28, 10 AM | Fulda, April 25, 10 AM
Kaiser, Apr. 11, 10 AM | Ems, May 2, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, M. 26, 9 AM | Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM | Columbia, May 7, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday.
New-York, M'h 25, 11 AM | New-York, Apl. 15, 10 AM
Paris..... Apl. 1, 10 AM | Paris..... Apl. 22, 10 AM
St. Paul.. Apl. 8, 10 AM | St. Paul. Apl. 29, 10 AM

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Westernland. Mar. 25, n'n | Noordland, April 8, noon
Southwark, April 1, noon | Friesland, April 15, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, March 21, M. | Umbria, April 4, 10 AM
Campania, Mr. 28, 5 AM | Lucania, April 11, 5 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.... Sat., Mch. 21, 5 A.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé.. Sat., Mch. 28, 10 AM
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM | Teutonic, April 22, Noon
Britannic, April 1, Noon | Britannic, April 29, Noon
Majestic, April 8, Noon | Majestic, May 6, Noon
Germanic, April 15, Noon | Germanic, May 13, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOBILE.....March 21, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. VEENDAM....Sat., March 21, 9 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Sat., March 28, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. **First cabin, $45-$55;** second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, **General Passenger Agency,** 39 Broadway.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
BERMUDA.
48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frosts unknown. Malaria impossible.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO
WEST INDIES.
30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics. For illustrated circulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....March 30, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....April 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu.. April 16, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....May 4, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 30; June 1; Aug. 3
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 20; June 22; Aug. 24
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 11; July 13; Sept. 14
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA**
WARRIMOO, March 30. MIOWERA, April 30.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday (Passengers and Freight.) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

The Land of the Lily and the Rose.

A specially conducted Party will leave **New-York** April 1st, for **Bermuda,** the **"Paradise of Wheelmen,"** by the Quebec S. S. Co.'s **S. S. Trinidad,** under the management of the old-established tourist managers, **Thos. Cook & Son.** The trip will occupy two weeks, and **cost only $75,** which includes all expenses. **Immediate application necessary** to secure good berth. Apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N.Y.
ALLIANCA, Mch. 20, M. ADVANCE, Mch. 30, M.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, (Chas. only,) Friday, March 20
COMANCHE, (Jack. direct,) Sat., March 21
IROQUOIS, (Chas. & Jack.) Tues., March 24
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen'l Agt.
S. & W. R'y, 261 Broadway. Cent. Ga. R'y, 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R. 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIPS FOR TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS,
via **MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.** One way, Excursion, or Tourist's Tickets to all WINTER RESORTS IN FLORIDA, TEXAS, COLORADO, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA. Our 64-page Tourist Hand Book mailed free upon application. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20, E. R., N.Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 A. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy express.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights, Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M. Monday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local for Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:55 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, Adirondacks, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time table at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily, for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connection for Reading and Pottsville.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and all intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate points.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverley, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:30 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibuled Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car. Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
11:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:00 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEADLEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1896.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3.00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M., second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night, daily, sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express (5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK. Via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 9:00 A. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches.
For Cape May 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:10 A. M., (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn's Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9, P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, WILLIAMSPORT, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars, connects at BUFFALO with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCR

STORM IS WIDE REACHING

HURRICANE SIGNALS HOISTED AND THE SHIPPING WARNED.

Heavy Rainfall in Sections, and a Variety of Weather for This City—The Downpour Aids Col. Waring's Men in Clearing the Streets—Schooner Jonathan Sawyer Ashore on Sandy Hook—Her Crew Rescued—Heavy Weather at Sea.

The local Weather Bureau received the following instructions yesterday afternoon from the central office in Washington:

Hoist hurricane signals at 3:50 P. M. at Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, Newport sections; Narragansett sections, Wood's Holl sections, Boston and Boston sections, Portland, and Eastport. Storm is moving eastward. Dangerous southeast winds tonight on the New-England coast. Hold all shipping in port. Winds will shift to northwest to-night.

From the Delaware Breakwater to Eastport, Me., storm signals were flying yesterday. By direction of the Washington office of the Weather Bureau, the signals had been hoisted Wednesday night. They were kept flying until the order came to substitute hurricane signals.

The storm makes a lee shore of a great part of the Atlantic coast line, and, judging from its violence here yesterday, it will probably do much damage to shipping. According to Mr. Dunn, it originated in the extreme Southwest on Wednesday morning. It appears to have gathered greater energy and to have widened its area as it took up its march to the northward. The storm was accompanied by a heavy rainfall, and telegraphic reports received at the Weather Bureau indicated that the wind attained a cyclonic force when it entered the Lower Mississippi Valley, where the storm was central during the early hours of yesterday morning.

Still traveling in a northeasterly direction, the storm moved its centre to West Virginia yesterday afternoon, and was central in Southeastern Pennsylvania last night.

"Its influence," said Mr. Dunn yesterday afternoon, "has been felt over the entire country east of the Mississippi. The wind is blowing a gale from the east and southeast along the Middle Atlantic and New-England States. South of these points the wind is from a southwesterly direction.

"Heavy rain has fallen over all parts of the country south of this State. Snow is reported from New-England and the lake regions. The high winds are likely to continue throughout the night, veering to a more easterly direction. The probability is that there will be a shift to the northwest during the early morning hours, bringing a fall in temperature. Colder weather and fair is the outlook for to-morrow."

Although there were several different sorts of weather apportioned to this locality yesterday, there was nothing in any of the various phases to recommend it. During the forenoon rain splashed down in sheets and a southeast wind blew in fitful gusts. Then the rain ceased for a while, a mass of ragged clouds came flying overhead, and the wind quickened its gait to a sixty-mile-an-hour rate. From midday to 5 P. M. the gale roared through the city, accompanied by frequent squalls of rain. Toward sunset the clouds broke, and for a time the sun shone between the rifts for a few moments, then the blue faded, the sunlight was screened, and the patter of rain was heard again.

The rain helped the Street Cleaning Department. The workmen were engaged yesterday in leveling the little mounds of snow that Contractor Tate's men had piled up throughout the city. They spread the snow over the roadways so that the rain would either melt it or wash it into the sewers.

The work of carting away snow has practically ended, and Col. Waring said yesterday that the rain saved the city an immense amount of money by destroying the snow mounds, for Mr. Tate is allowed 50 cents for each cubic yard that is removed.

The storm did but little damage to harbor craft, but it prevented the arrival of a large number of vessels which should have made port yesterday, and it stranded on Sandy Hook a little vessel which had ventured too close inshore. The craft is the schooner Jonathan Sawyer. She was carried on the beach just before daylight. Her crew was rescued by the Sandy Hook life-savers by means of the breeches buoy.

The vessel left Macoris with a cargo of sugar on Feb. 20, bound for New-York, and was blown off the coast during the last gales, losing and splitting sails. She is a three-masted ship of 400 tons burden. She was built in Bath, Me., in 1886, and hails from Portsmouth, N. H. The Merritt Wrecking Company will make an effort to float the vessel to-day. Barges were sent down last night to take off the cargo.

Incoming vessels reported wild weather out where the wind had full sweep. The Nova Scotian bark Cambusdoon, which has been journeying from Manila since Oct. 19, came into harbor yesterday. About 130 miles off the coast the bark encountered a hurricane from the northwest. While the storm was at its height a sea boarded the vessel, made a wreck of the deck-house door, smashed in a batch, and hurled Seaman Lundstrom against a rail, breaking a leg. The bark was navigated to port by First Officer Spriggs, her master, Capt. Carland, having been sent to a hospital in Barbados, suffering with beri-beri.

The ship Largo Law of Glasgow, and the Castle Rock of the same port, had a succession of heavy gales accompanied by tremendous seas when nearing Sandy Hook. The Zaandam, from Rotterdam, reached port during the day many hours overdue, and the steamship Glenochil, from Gibraltar, expected to arrive here ten days ago, put in her appearance yesterday, a stress of weather having reduced her coal supply, and making it necessary for her to call at Bermuda to replenish her bunkers.

Accompanying the Glenochil was another belated wayfarer from the Mediterranean, the British steamship Humbert. The Humbert shifted her cargo in a heavy westerly gale, and running short of coal, was obliged to put in to Bermuda to have her freight restowed and to renew her fuel supply.

The Humbert brought nine shipwrecked mariners to port. Four of these were from the crew of the German ship Anna, whose loss has been reported. Three were from the Norwegian bark Schweigaid, which put into Bermuda in a leaking condition, and was there condemned. The Captain and mate of the wrecked American bark S. R. Pearce were the other passengers.

A dense fog set in shortly after 10 o'clock last night, and objects a short distance away were obscured by the thickness. It rolled from seaward in dense masses, and harbor craft had considerable difficulty in making their way. No accident had been reported up to a late hour.

Landslide on the New-York Central.

TARRYTOWN, March 19.—There was a bad landslide at the Foster place, between Hastings and Dobbs Ferry, this afternoon, caused by the extraordinarily heavy rain. The north-bound and middle tracks were covered with earth to the depth of over a foot. Men were put to work shoveling it away, but at each shower there was a fresh slide. This is the place where the great landslide occurred a month ago. North-bound trains were run from Hastings to Dobbs Ferry on the south-bound tracks.

Alleged Train Wrecker Insane.

BABYLON, L. I., March 19.—James Conlin, the aged farmer and brother of Postmaster Thomas Conlin, whose examination before Justice Cooper on the charge of having attempted to wreck the Ronkonkomo express on the main line of the Long Island Railroad has been pending several days, was declared insane by Drs. W. W. Hewlett and J. M. Pfier, State Examiners in Lunacy. He will be sent to the asylum at Middletown to-morrow. His insanity is believed to have been caused by brooding over the death of his wife, which occurred recently. The railroad officials failed to substantiate the charges against Conlin.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 19.—Another libel in Admiralty was filed in the United States District Court to-day on the torpedo boat Ericsson, now on the ways at New-London. George W. Gardiner of New-York claims $195 for paint and labor furnished the vessel. There are now four libels on the vessel, and several suits pending in the State courts.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 19.—The Faculty of Williams College has accepted the constitution for an honor system as amended by the student body last Tuesday. Williams is the first of the New-England colleges to take this step. The system goes into effect at once.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 19.—John C. Winder, for years General Manager and Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line, was stricken with paralysis last night at his home here. His condition is critical.

COHOES, N. Y., March 19.—Joseph Crapetz, a saloon keeper, was murdered by George Miklos, his brother-in-law, this afternoon. Crapetz was shot three times. Miklos was arrested.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 19.—Sigmund Loeb, forty-seven years old, a well-known insurance man, committed suicide by hanging this morning.

WITHOUT THE CROOKES TUBE.

Pictures Produced May Be Due to Heat or Leakage of Light Rays, Prof. Duncan Says.

Dr. R. K. Duncan, the distinguished electrician, has made a careful examination of the so-called pictures made by Röntgen rays without the presence of Crookes tubes. His conclusions, as stated in the current issue of The Electrical Engineer, are that all these so-called Röntgen pictures are produced either by heat rays or by the leakage of light rays through the porous cover of the plate holder. His communication is as follows:

It has been discovered by several investigators that a Welsbach burner or even an ordinary paraffine flame may be made to affect a covered sensitive plate and to give a shadow picture.

With the object of ascertaining whether this action was due to Roentgen rays, the writer made the following experiments:

1. We first obtained a shadow picture of a coin by placing both coin and plate in a carefully covered plate holder and exposing to the action of a Welsbach burner for seven hours, at a distance of five inches. The result was a fairly good shadow picture. It was then apparent that if it took seven hours to obtain a picture from a Welsbach having a glass chimney over the incandescent mantle, it should take much less time if aluminium displaced the glass as a chimney, providing that the effect was due to X rays, to the action of which aluminium is quite transparent.

2. A second experiment was made, precisely similar to the first in time and method, except that aluminium was substituted for glass. After development no image whatever was found upon the plate.

3. A third experiment similar to the second was tried and verified. This seems to dispose, then, of the idea that the effect is due to X rays.

4. A fourth experiment was carried out with acetylene as the illuminant. A coin inside of a watch glass was placed within a carefully covered plate holder and exposed for two hours to the action of two acetylene flames. After development an image of not only the coin, but the watch glass also was found upon the plate, while a key wrapped up in aluminium gave nothing whatever.

Now, if the plate holder had been exposed to the action of X rays from a Crookes tube, we should have had a shadow of the watch glass without the case and a picture of the key in the aluminium.

"The conclusion from these experiments," says the writer, "is that shadow pictures obtained from ordinary illuminants are not due to the action of X rays. A fifth experiment shows that if the plate holder be placed within three inches of the Welsbach, so that it becomes hot, a very well defined shadow may be obtained in forty minutes. One may suspect, therefore, that the entire action is due to heat rays, or leakage of light through the cover of the sensitive plate."

TALKED ON RÖENTGEN RAYS.

Max Osterberg Lectures Before the New-York Electrical Society.

Max Osterberg gave a lecture last night in Columbia College before the members of the New-York Electrical Society on "The Röntgen Ray." The classroom in which the lecture was delivered was well filled, many of those present being women.

Mr. Osterberg's lecture consisted in synopses of the work done by Faraday, Crookes, Hertz, Lenard, and, finally, Röntgen in experimenting with electrical phenomena in vacuo.

The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views of many men of science. There was also on the table before the lecturer a collection of Geissler tubes and two Crookes tubes.

In one of these Crookes tubes the vacuum was so high, Mr. Osterberg said, that he could not get a current equal to about a two-inch spark to pass from its anode to its cathode. The other Crookes tube was of the well-known large oval-shaped variety, and with a moderate current gave abundant streams of greenish light.

No attempt was made to take a Röntgen photograph with either of these tubes, but a series of skeleton hands which had been taken by Röntgen rays were shown with the stereopticon.

KILLED ON THE SUBURBAN ROAD.

Janitor Lawrence Richards Run over by a North-Bound Train.

Lawrence Richards, colored, thirty-seven years old, janitor of The Judge Building, Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, was run over and instantly killed, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by a north-bound train on the Suburban Elevated Railroad, just south of the One Hundred and Forty-third Street station. There were, apparently, no witnesses to the killing. The police said, after investigation, it was no doubt an accident. Richards was well-to-do, and lived with his wife at 33 Crotona Place.

Engineer Edward Johnson of College Point, L. I., and Fireman George Huetlner of 2,469 Eighth Avenue, this city, were arrested. A hearing was given to them by City Magistrate Mott, in the Morrisania Police Court. He discharged them, on the ground of lack of evidence. Each swore he did not see Richards on the track, and suspected nothing until the engine jolted over the body.

The train which killed Richards was in charge of Conductor Charles Schlumbon. Most of the passengers, who had felt a jolting, got out at One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and they formed an excited group on the platform. Conductor Schlumbon switched the train to a siding, and began to search the tracks with a lantern. A few feet south of the platform the body of Richards was found on the north-bound track. The passengers made a demonstration against the engineer and fireman. Sergt. Titus and a patrolman rode on the train to the terminus, at One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and there arrested Johnson and Huetlner.

Mrs. Richards said her husband was prosperous, and apparently happy, and she knew of no reason for suicide.

PETER ANDERSON DISCHARGED.

No Evidence to Sustain the Charge of Having Murdered Mary Fox.

GLEN COVE, L. I., March 19.—Peter Anderson, the Swede who has been in the Queens County Jail a week, charged by the representative of a sensational New-York newspaper with the murder of Mary Fox, whose body was found on Lloyd's Neck March 2, was brought here this morning and arraigned before Justice Billings.

There was no evidence that Mary Fox had been murdered, or that Anderson had ever met her near the shore, where the body was found.

Mr. Merrill, who appeared for Anderson, put in evidence the result of the autopsy made Tuesday upon Mary Fox's body, showing that she had been drowned. The District Attorney did not appear. In view of the above facts Anderson was discharged.

Much sympathy is felt for the Swede, whose reputation has suffered as a result of his arrest. He appeared to be broken-hearted over the disgrace of having been in jail. It is said he will bring suit for damages against his persecutors for false imprisonment.

THE CHICAGO GAS TRUST FIGHT.

Attorney General Moloney on His Way Here to Get Evidence.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Attorney General Moloney of Illinois was here to-day for the purpose of taking testimony before a Commissioner upon the relations between the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia and the Chicago Gas Trust.

The proceedings, which were short, were taken before Walter C. Harris as Commissioner, and were private. None of those present would talk of the hearing. Attorney General Moloney went this afternoon to New-York, where he will continue his investigations. The visit East of Attorney General Moloney is for the purpose of gathering testimony in his effort to have the Chicago Gas Trust declared illegal.

The April Black Cat.

With its cover enlivened by the picture of a puss with gleaming eyes, sticking her head through a broad white ruff, the April number of The Black Cat has come to hand, full, as usual, of short stories about whose liveliness and interest, for readers who do not take their literature too seriously, there is no doubt. The first tale listed in the table of contents is about a transatlantic steamer with $30,000,000 in gold on board and the very remarkable attempt that was made to capture her by bandits, who had provided themselves with a "hypnotic cruiser." This vessel, it seems, could attract another as the magnet does steel, and draw her helpless victim around the ocean to any place that seemed suitable for wreck and robbery. The other contributions are almost equally ingenious and veridicous.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—With the exception of the amateur performance of "Patience" at the Metropolitan Opera House in the evening, in aid of the athletic interests of the University of the City of New-York, and the benefit performance in aid of the New-York Kindergarten Association at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in the afternoon, there was little of importance going on yesterday to interest society. The great success of the performance of "Patience" at the Opera House was largely due to the efforts of Frank Russak, who has the interests of the university at heart. The chief incident to-day for fashionable folks will be the private view of the Model Doll Show in Sherry's. The dolls have been artistically arranged in the ballroom. There will be a number of tea tables, presided over by Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, and Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson.

—The Thursrday Evening Club, which is an extremely exclusive organization, and which has been in existence for several years, met last evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Draper. This society has somewhat changed the character of its entertainments since it was founded. Originally it was strictly a literary society, but of late the suppers have become the leading feature.

—Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and sister, Miss Virginia Fair, and a party of friends will sail, it is understood, very soon for Europe, and will spend several weeks in Russia. The party will be joined in Europe by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. The Belmonts will return to New-York late in June and will go directly to Belcourt, Mr. Belmont's cottage at Newport.

—The Knickerbocker Riding Club met last evening for a musical ride in Durland's Academy. Nearly all the members were present.

—Mrs. Orlando S. Johnson of 640 Madison Avenue has cards out for a tea on April 9 and not for Easter Monday, as has been announced in several newspapers. Assisting Mrs. Johnson in receiving will be Mrs. Fitch, wife of Dr. Fitch, who was formerly Surgeon General on the staff of the late President de Barrios of Guatemala. This tea will be the largest one given during the season by Mrs. Johnson, and her guests will be entertained with some delightful music.

—Mrs. Edward M. Bruce of 101 West Eighty-first Street will receive informally this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. Her "at homes" always take the form of musicales.

—Frederic Phillips, the only son of Morris Phillips of 225 West Seventieth Street, left town on Wednesday for a visit to the South. It is his intention to spend several days at Old Point Comfort, Va., and later to stop at Washington and Baltimore.

—Arthur Howard Pickering of Boston will give the second of a course of four readings from Browning this morning at 11:30 in the studio of Miss Lillie Berg, at 123 West Thirty-ninth Street. He will read "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" and "A Forgiveness."

—Tableaux vivants are to be given at Sherry's on Easter Monday, April 6, to raise funds to be used in preserving the old home of Washington at Mount Vernon. These tableaus will represent historical events, and the list of patronesses is almost identical with the subscribers to the Assembly ball. Tickets may be obtained at Brentano's.

—Mrs. Frank Hewitt of 108 West Eighty-sixth Street, will give a large dance on March 29.

—Mrs. David Welch of 40 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street will be at home informally on Mondays in April.

—Mrs. James Richards of 93 Riverside Drive will receive informally this afternoon, and on succeeding Fridays until May.

—The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Marion Walters, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Walters, to Charles H. Davis, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Davis, formerly of Boston and now residing in Paris. The marriage will take place in June at the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walters near Cornwall, N. Y.

—The last Lenten meeting of the Morning Musical Club took place yesterday morning at the home of Miss May Colby of 22 East Twenty-third Street. This club was organized by Miss Clarke, and has been very successful. Among those present were Miss Field, Miss Alice Boxhall, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Kemp, Miss Fahnestock, Miss Davis, Miss Schackelton, Mrs. Henry Burden, Miss Minnick, Miss Winthrop, Misses Patterson, Miss Lusita Leland, Miss Foote, Miss Margaret Elliot, Miss Morgan, Mrs. G. Snelling, Mrs. Wickes, Mrs. J. T. Graham, Mrs. Trenor Park, Mrs. W. P. Knapp, Miss Maud Leland, Miss Mattina Riker, Miss Julia Henry, Miss Amelia Aulton, and Miss O'Connor.

—The third and last pianoforte recital by Mrs. Harcourt Bull, at the Waldorf, will be given on the afternoon of March 24. A programme of more than ordinary interest has been prepared. Mrs. Bull will play a sonate by Greig, nocturnes by Chopin and Liszt, and works by Floeresheim and Schumann.

—The Thursday Afternoon Sewing Class of the Cribside Committee, was entertained yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Henry Curtiss of 9 West Fifty-sixth Street. This was the last meeting of the class for the year. There was music, and tea was served at 5 o'clock. Among the members of the class are Miss Louise Baldwin, Mrs. H. M. Alexander, Jr., Miss Mary D. Brewster, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, Miss Madeline Dinsmore, Mrs. Bryce Gray, Jr., Miss Caroline Morgan, Miss Laura Day, Miss Kate Babcock, Miss Ethel Wickham, Miss Beatrice Barclay, Miss Ellen Louise Adee, and Miss Maude Curtiss.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Van Praag, daughter of the late J. Van Praag of Boston and niece of the late Capt. Samuel Van Praag, to William J. O'Connor, son of William P. O'Connor. Miss Van Praag comes of an old Holland family, and is an accomplished musician. Mr. O'Connor is a member of the St. Nicholas and several other clubs, and is a horseman of some repute.

—Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, who have been prominent among the Newport cottagers for a long time, have taken a cottage at New-London, Conn., for the coming season, to be near Mrs. De Forest's sister, Mrs. William Appleton of Beacon Street, Boston.

—Miss Elizabeth Ogden Adams, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams of Albany, is to be one of the eight bridesmaids at Miss Louise Robb's wedding on Easter Wednesday, April 8.

—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster have gone to California. Mrs. Brewster has consequently been obliged to suspend her reading class. PATRIARCH.

"Chimmie Fadden" Has a Supper.

There were two large theatre parties at the Standard Theatre last night to see Charles H. Hopper in "Chimmie Fadden." One of them consisted of sixty members of the St. Anthony Club, who also belong to the Delta Psi fraternity, of which Mr. Hopper is a member. The orchestra played college airs between the acts, and there was all the hilarity of a "college" night. The star was entertained with a supper after the performance.

TEN JURORS ACCEPTED

TWO TALESMEN IN THE DEVERY CASE MAKE COMPLAINTS.

They Declare that Men Visited Their Homes and Made Inquiries About Their Religion and Politics—The Defense to Subpoena One of the Supposed Visitors—Completion of the Jury to Try the Police Captain Expected To-day.

Four more jurors were secured in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Smyth in the case of Police Captain William S. Devery, who is accused of bribery and extortion. There were ten men in the jury box when the court adjourned, and it is expected that the list will be completed to-day.

John A. Moynahan, an employe of the New-York Life Insurance Company, was the first talesman examined. He was asked by Mr. Fox, special counsel for the prosecution, if he could give an impartial verdict, taking into account the fact that the brother of President McCall of the insurance company is counsel for ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin.

"I do not see what connection the McLaughlin case has with the present trial," said Mr. Moynahan.

He was peremptorily challenged by Mr. Fox. Then he told the Court he had a statement to make. He said:

A gentleman called at my place of residence on March 8 and asked my mother if I was at home. She said that I was not at home. Then he asked my mother questions. One question was whether I had expressed opinions as to the police force. He also asked what my religion and politics were.

The statement caused a sensation in court, Mr. Moynahan's being the second of a similar nature made in the case.

"I want to say, your Honor, that I believe we know the name of the man who went to the talesman's house, and we will subpoena him to-morrow," said Mr. Elkus.

Mr. Moynahan then left the stand. Mr. Elkus would not mention the name of the individual he had in view, but said he would have him in court to-day to find out who sent him to Mr. Moynahan's house.

District Attorney Fellows entered the courtroom just as Mr. Moynahan left the witness stand and had a conference with Mr. Fox.

Lafayette L. Denning, an insurance broker at 309 Broadway, said he had read the testimony before the Lexow committee, but had formed no opinion that would prevent him from giving the defendant a fair trial. He was acceptable to the prosecution, but he was peremptorily challenged by the defense.

Samuel G. McIlne, a retired bookkeeper of 402 West Fifty-first Street was sworn in as the seventh juror. McIlne is sixty-nine years old. His fear that his age might interefere with his duties as a juryman was not sufficient to excuse him.

The defense exhausted the last but one of its peremptory challenges in excluding Plowden Stephens, a retired produce merchant and member of the Riverside Republican Club.

After a long and weary examination, Andrew R. Bliss, a dealer in paints at 96 Avenue D, was challenged by the prosecution.

James Cowan, a life insurance agent of 413 West Thirtieth Street, was next examined. He said he knew about fifty policemen, and met them occasionally in clubrooms, including those of the Tribe of Red Men. He was challenged by the prosecution.

Valentine Dietz, a retired cigar manufacturer of 856 Eighth Avenue, was accepted as the eighth juror, and George G. Gray of 720 Third Avenue became the ninth juror.

Julius A. Krohne of 175 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street was the next talesman called. He proved to be the third person to declare that some unknown person had made inquiries about his religion and politics. He said:

A person came to my residence last Saturday and asked the janitor what my politics and my religion were, and also inquired how I felt toward the police force. The reason given by the visitor for the questions was that I wanted to go on the police force.

Mr. Krohne, in reply to a question, said he was of opinion that he would make a fair and impartial juror. He proved acceptable to both sides, and was duly sworn in as Juror No. 10.

Darius Columbine, who is a sculptor and editor and also in the electric business, was on the stand when the court adjourned until to-day.

SEEDS WANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Something About the Proposals Secretary Morton Has Invited.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary Morton's invitation to seedsmen for proposals to supply the seeds called for by the recent action of Congress has a humorous sound. He calls for packed seeds, the packages to be marked "Governmental and Congressional Seed Distribution."

The seeds must be free from a large number of deleterious seeds that are enumerated by their vulgar and botanical names, and they must pass an examination by a seed expert of the Agricultural Department. The entire purchase will amount to about 300 tons, and he asks to have the proposals made with the view to getting out the seeds at the earliest possible date, and each member of the Senate and the House and each Territorial delegate will be entitled to a quota of 15,000 packages of seed.

Thirty-six kinds of seed are asked for, including 1,040,000 packages of beet seed, 1,000,000 of cabbage, 1,300,000 of lettuce, 1,200,000 of radish, and 1,000,000 packages of flower seeds. It is apparent that there will be some difficulty in getting the 200 tons of seed into the ground this Spring, unless the seedsmen are very expeditious about making their contracts with the department. There is not one sort of seed mentioned in the list advertised for that can be considered as "rare and valuable."

MR. DEPEW'S "CHUM" HE SAID.

Story Told a Woman Who Answered John Doe's Advertisement.

Miss Minnie Darr of 2,206 Seventh Avenue, said, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, that she had answered an advertisement early in the week which set forth that a wealthy family sought a governess. A man, who figured in the case as John Doe, called on her Wednesday, and told a wonderful story.

According to Miss Darr, her caller declared that he was a business partner of Chauncey Depew, and that he had offices in the Grand Central Station. Said he:

"You see, Chauncey and I are chums. We own the railroad, or the greater part of it, between us, and my income amounts to over $22,000 a year. I have an elegant brownstone-front house at 22 Gramercy Park, and I want a woman that can fill the place of governess and housekeeper. I believe that you are a woman that would suit perfectly."

It was arranged that Miss Darr was to meet Mr. "Doe" in Sixth Avenue yesterday and drive to his house. The woman kept the engagement, and so did the man, but detectives, to whom the story had been told, arrested "Doe" as a "suspicious person." He was discharged by Magistrate Cornell, who said the prisoner had committed no offense.

Wattson Inquest Concluded.

Coroner Dobbs held an inquest yesterday into the cause of death of W. G. Wattson, Division Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad, who was shot in his office at Weehawken, N. J., March 5, and who died at Roosevelt Hospital in this city March 10. The jury brought in a verdict that Mr. Wattson died as the result of a pistol-shot wound inflicted by E. J. Clifford, the ex-detective. Ex-Judge William T. Hoffman and W. H. Speer, Jr., of Jersey City, have been retained to defend Clifford. He will be arraigned to plead to-morrow, when the time for his trial will probably be fixed.

A Republican Club Entertains.

"Ladies' night" at the Ninth Assembly District Republican Club is becoming one of the features of social life among old Ninth Warders. The club gave the second of its receptions last evening in the clubhouse at 1 Abingdon Square. There were reading of letters of regret from such prominent Republicans as Gov. Morton and Thomas C. Platt, entertainment by a varied assortment of musical and elocutionary talent, and a supper, followed by dancing.

Anti-Socialists Depose an Enemy.

The anti-Socialists in the Brotherhood of Tailors announced yesterday that Louis Schmidt, the Socialist Secretary of the brotherhood, had been tried and dismissed from office for having calumniated the leaders of the brotherhood and of the United Garment Workers. Schmidt was elected for six months, but has served only half his term, and threatens to sue the brotherhood for his salary.

SOROSIS'S BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL.

The Annual Occasion on Which Favored Men Take Part in the Society's Rejoicing.

Sorosis held its chief festival of the year yesterday, the birthday of the society, as its members called it.

On these anniversary occasions Sorosis calls all its members together, and many friends, to do honor to the officers to be installed. At these birthday anniversaries a few men are invited to take part in the festivities: on all other occasions men are excluded from the gatherings of the society.

There was not an empty seat yesterday at the feast which Sorosis had provided for its members and favored guests, in the ballroom of the Waldorf. Every seat at the large and small tables was filled when the feast began.

Roses were everywhere—on the corsages of members and on guests—and on the tables were pink and deep-colored roses, rich in delicate perfume and color. And from the shaded lights about the room there came a color that vied in vain with the pink cheeks of the women and the decorations of the room. Jewels, rich and rare, were on every side, and the clear, bright light which they flashed forth was pleasing to the eye.

But the color of the rose predominated. The speeches and the songs were of pleasant things, and were filled with charming phrases and cadences for women of all classes.

Sorosis did more than say pretty things, for, after her new officers had been duly applauded, there was an exchange of gifts. There was a laurel wreath for Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, the re-elected President, from the State Federation of Women's Clubs; a beautiful Sorosis badge, in diamonds, for Mrs. C. W. Benson, the outgoing Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, for her faithful six years' service; another pin, to Mrs. E. Louise Demorest, for long service on the Executive Committee, and last, and most important of all, thirteen guard pins for Sorosis badges, to the thirteen remaining charter members of Sorosis, of whom six were present.

Then Sorosis went on to pay her regards to "Guests," "Old Friends," "New Members," "The Drama," "The Press," "Woman's Influence," and "The Club Grumbler."

Then, verifying the text that the last shall be first, Mrs. Lee C. Harby, for Sorosis, gave the toast, "The Men, God Bless Them."

The noble thirteen of Sorosis, who helped to fight her early battles, are Miss Hannah Allen, Miss Laura C. Bullard, Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, Mrs. J. C. Croly, Mrs. M. K. Dallas, Mrs. E. Louise Demorest, Miss Sarah Fuller, Mrs. Mereghi, Mrs. Margaret Ravenhill, Mrs. Scofield, Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour, Mrs. Ellen Van Brunt, and Mrs. Mary Young.

THE ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

A Letter of Invitation Sent to over One Thousand Prominent Men.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The following letter, dated March 12, in relation to the Arbitration Conference, has been mailed to over 1,000 representative men throughout the United States:

Dear Sir: A widespread desire has been manifested, both in the United States and in Great Britain, for the establishment between these two countries of a permanent system of arbitration.

With a view to the accomplishment of that end, we hereby invite you to attend a National conference, to be held in the City of Washington, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d of April next, to express the general conviction that such a system of arbitration should be speedily provided for by the proper authorities and with the most comprehensive application practicable.

It is earnestly desired that all parts of the country should be fully represented at this conference, and, in order that this may be assured, a similar invitation has been sent to representative men, irrespective of party or creed, in every State and Territory in the Union—the combined membership of the two houses of Congress being taken as a general basis of numbers and apportionment.

Assuming that you share our belief as to the importance of the end proposed, we deem it unnecessary in this communication to enter into an extended statement on the subject. By repeated acts, as well as by repeated declarations, our Government has appeared before the world in advocacy of international arbitration as a measure conformable to our own interests and the genius of our institutions, as well as to the cause of general justice and civilization. To this effect patriotism, philanthropy, statesmanship, and religion have spoken as with one voice.

In confining the present movement to the promotion of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, we are not unconcerned for the wider application of the principle involved. But, taking into consideration the importance and the value of practical results, it has seemed wise to concentrate our immediate efforts upon the attainment of a permanent system between the two great English-speaking peoples.

The signers of the letter are: Chief Justice Fuller, Gen. Miles, Admiral Walker, and John W. Foster of Washington; Abram S. Hewitt, Charles P. Daly, William E. Dodge, Benjamin H. Bristow, Oscar S. Straus, Seth Low, and Dorman B. Eaton of New-York; Mayor Swift, Marshall Field, Marvin Hughitt, Potter Palmer, and Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago; Mayor Warwick, Bishop Foss, and the Rev. Dr. McVickar of Philadelphia; President Eliot of Harvard University, ex-Gov. William E. Russell, Robert Treat Paine, and Charles Francis Adams of Boston; Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, President Dwight of Yale University, Charles Dudley Warner of Hartford, President Angell of Michigan University, President Thornton of the University of Virginia, and other persons in various parts of the country.

FEAST OF ST. JOSEPH CELEBRATED.

Nine Novitiates Receive the Habit and Veil of the Order.

FLUSHING, L. I., March 19.—The feast of St. Joseph was celebrated to-day at the Convent of St. Joseph. The services in the chapel were conducted by Bishop McDonnell. At the close of the mass a reception was tendered to the nine novitates who received the habit and veil of the order. A dinner was served in the banquet hall.

The Rev. P. A. Halpin of St. Francis Xavier's Church, New-York, preached an eloquent sermon.

The following are the new members of the order and the names they will assume: Ellen L. McNamara of Brooklyn, "Sister Maria Bertrand"; Elizabeth C. McCann of New-York, "Sister Mary Faustina"; Margaret E. Smith of New-York, "Sister Mary Rosalita"; Alexia C. Gleason of Brooklyn, "Sister Clara Anna"; Mary E. Ryan of Brooklyn, "Sister Maria Gonzaga"; Catherine M. Conlin of Brooklyn, "Sister Josepha Xavier"; Anna Marie Dowd of New-York, "Sister Mary Alberta"; Elizabeth M. Riley of Binghamton, "Sister Rose Teresa"; Louise G. Weir of Brooklyn, "Sister Mary Noel."

Against Law to Throw Snowballs.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Why is not the ordinance enforced which forbids throwing snowballs? I notice that as the boys come from school at noon time, and after school hours, they make a practice of snowballing each other. This is especially the case in Harlem. I have noticed it especially in West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. I saw one boy yesterday whose eye was nearly knocked out by a snowball thrown by one of the schoolboys. In Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on Monday, a snowball struck the window of a street car very, forcibly. I think the police can stop it if they try. REBA.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1896.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BACKGROUNDS.

THE WALLS ARE THE BACKGROUND OF A ROOM. MAKE THEM EMPHATIC IN COLOR OR DESIGN AND THE WHOLE ROOM IS THROWN OUT OF HARMONY.

SUCH A MISTAKE IS WELL-NIGH IMPOSSIBLE WITH OUR NEW WALL HANGINGS—SO SOFT IN COLOR AND SO DECORATIVE ARE THEY.

VERY FRESH, AIRY EFFECTS FOR LITTLE RECEPTION ROOMS, WITH DELICATE FURNITURE, ARE IN SILKS, SHOWING NARROW STRIPES OR DAINTY FIGURES IN TONES OF THE SAME COLOR.

FOR LIBRARIES AND DINING ROOMS THERE ARE SOME WONDERFUL DULL REDS, BROWNS, AND OLIVES, IN BURLAPS AND TAPESTRY.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—"The Army of Northern Virginia: Its Commander and Battles" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by the Confederate cavalry leader, Maj.-Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, at Chickering Hall, this evening. Gen. Rosser tells with thrilling effect of the many encounters of his troopers with those of Custer, Kilpatrick, and Sheridan in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and recounts with accuracy the principal events of the army of Gen. R. E. Lee. His lecture is illustrated by stereopticon views, and many of the heroes of both sides are to be seen in the pictures.

—A delegation of the Brewmasters' Association of New-York and vicinity yesterday presented to Frederick and Max Schaefer of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company diplomas making them honorary members of that association. Mr. Michel, President of the association, in presenting the diplomas, spoke of the pleasant relations between the Brewmasters' Association and the Brewers' Association. A dinner was served at Terrace Garden.

—Justice Beekmen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday committed Franklin J. Bischoff, a lawyer of 280 Broadway, to the Ludlow Street Jail for contempt of court in disobeying an order of Feb. 10 directing him to pay $4,582.51 to Charles D. Borneman. Bischoff is a brother of Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court. Borneman charges that he intrusted the amount involved to Bischoff and that the latter converted it to his own use.

—Hamilton Fulton has just issued his Custom House Guide for 1896. It follows the form of the editions issued by him for previous years, giving a guide list of steamers arriving at this port, with a water front map and the location of general order stores and warehouses. It also publishes legal rates of storage, labor, and cartage, and furnishes instructions to those wishing to enter the customs service.

—In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Deputy Chief of the Fire Department, either by the retirement of one of the present deputies, or an increase in the number of such officers, it is understood that Battalion Chief Lally, who has an honorable record of twenty-six years' active service in the department, is slated for the position.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, Honorary Chaplain to the Second Battery, First Brigade, N. G., N. Y., will preach the annual sermon to the command, under Capt. David Wilson, next Sunday afternoon, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street

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TELLS OF THE DISCOUNTS

CASHIER MILLS A WITNESS IN THE CASE AGAINST F. W. DUNTON.

Proceeds of Notes Credited to His Personal Account at the Chase National Bank—Magistrate Refused to Dismiss Either Charge Against the Defendant—Only One Witness Heard on His Side—Disposition of the Case Not Made.

The examination of Frederick W. Dunton on the charge of stealing $10,000 from the New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company of New-York, while President of that corporation, was concluded yesterday, before City Magistrate Leroy B. Crane, in the new Criminal Court Building.

Dunton made this case remarkable by sending out formal invitations to his friends to attend the first hearing. The invitation was couched as though intended for a church festival, or for some event of jubilation. Fifty or more of Dunton's Long Island friends, men, women, and children, responded to the invitation, but were promptly excluded from the courtroom by the Magistrate, who expressed strong disapproval of the affair.

Dunton's former prominence on Long Island, and his connection with many schemes and enterprises there, caused an unusual amount of interest to be taken in his criminal prosecution by his former associate, George E. Hagerman, who succeeded him as President of the New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company.

The defendant's friends have watched the proceedings closely, and a dozen or more of them, including his former counsel, F. H. Van Vechten, were on hand yesterday, hoping for his immediate vindication. They, as well as the defendant himself, expressed the utmost confidence that Magistrate Crane would dismiss the charges without putting the prisoner to any defense whatever.

In this they were disappointed. When the hour came for opening the court, the Magistrate announced that he would not grant the motion of John Sabine Smith to dismiss either of the two charges of grand larceny. For the first time since the examination began, Mrs. Dunton was not present. The defense was called upon to produce its evidence. Mr. Smith did not put Dunton upon the stand. He called but one witness—John T. Mills, cashier of the Chase National Bank of this city, where the alleged misappropriated notes of the Suburban Company, dated Nov. 21, 1891, and Jan. 13, 1892, were discounted.

Mills testified that Dunton got $10,000 of the notes discounted at the bank Jan. 13, 1892, the day of issue, and received a cashier's check for $9,867.47. The witness said Dunton took the notes to President Cannon, and the probable reason why he got a cashier's check was because he asked for it. The proceeds of the discount was credited to Dunton's personal and private account at the bank. Nine days later, on Jan. 22, 1892, a check of the Suburban Company for $9,867.47 was deposited with the Chase National Bank, to balance, so the witness said, the previous transaction.

Cashier Mills said the reason the bank credited the proceeds of the discounted notes to Dunton's private account was in order to hold the indorser, Dunton, responsible for the note.

Mr. Brooke declared this evidence clearly showed Dunton guilty of the larceny of the proceeds of the $10,000 in notes and its subsequent restitution nine days later. The Magistrate suggested it was possible Hagerman had carried the company's check in his pocket nine days before he put it in the bank.

"We are not trying this case on possibilities," said Mr. Brooke.

On cross-examination, Cashier Mills said that while Dunton got credit on his personal account for the $9,867.47 on Jan. 13, 1892, he was not debited with that amount until two days later, Jan. 15, 1892. The witness said the proceeds of the $10,000 of the Suburban Company's notes, discounted by Hagerman Nov. 21, 1891, were also credited to Dunton's private account.

Mr. Brooke asked the witness if it was not a fact that Dunton was indebted to the Chase National Bank for a large sum of money. The question was excluded. "The bank is amply secured," was volunteered by the witness, who said he did not want a contrary impression to get abroad.

The witness was asked as to Dunton's credit and financial standing at the time the alleged misappropriated notes were discounted.

"At that time," said Cashier Mills, "I would have discounted any note of $10,000 for Dunton, bearing his indorsement."

In order to break down the testimony of Hagerman, which Mr. Brooke had claimed to the Court, indicated that the notes of Jan. 13, 1892, were discounted at the bank after banking hours, Mr. Smith asked the witness a question which drew from him an answer to the effect that the transaction in question was the very first appearing on the books of the bank for that day.

"This was the first entry on that day," he said, adding "but it may have come in last."

To Mr. Brooke the witness said that in the natural course of things the last discounted note on the file would probably be the first entered on the book when the work of posting the discounts was taken up at the close of business.

After a whispered conversation with Dunton, Mr. Smith said the case for the defense was closed. He summed up, saying there was not a particle of evidence to show Dunton had acted dishonestly in any of the transactions in question. Mr. Brooke, in his speech, said some hard things about Dunton. Magistrate Crane said he would go over the evidence carefully and then decide whether or not to hold Dunton for the Grand Jury. Bail was continued.

SALE OF SOME MODERN PAINTINGS.

Collection of Godfrey Mannheimer at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries—Auction at Chickering Hall.

A modest collection of seventy-two pictures, the property of Godfrey Mannheimer, are on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries (Ortgies & Co.), 366 Fifth Avenue. On Friday evening of next week, March 27, they will be sold by auction at Chickering Hall, at which sale, it is announced, S. P. Avery, Jr., will assist. Meanwhile the galleries are open free daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The exhibition is much above the average of auction sales and contains many very attractive examples by modern men, mostly from France, with a mild sprinkling of Americans. Among these last there are three canvases by Toby Rosenthal, including his large and important "Dancing Lesson," well known by reason of reproduction both in color and black and white. Possibly more interesting, because more simple and spontaneous, is his "Musical Genius," representing a lad in his night clothes, sitting on the edge of a bed, playing a violin. The composition is effectively arranged, the accessories are properly disposed, and the story is well told, while a figure in an obscure corner, of the mother coming in through a door, is kept in quiet subserviency. There is, as well, a landscape by W. E. Plimpton.

A picture by Zamacois, sold in the Stewart collection, is "Court Jesters in the Ante-Chamber of the Louvre." This is an important composition by the able Spaniard, intellectually carried out, with accurate details, and full of fine satire. An early Alma Tadema is called "Tibullus in Delos." It contains five figures carefully, even laboriously painted, and it lacks the freedom of later efforts. It has too evidently gone down in tone, for it is without the brightness of color so characteristic of the astonishingly clever Dutch-Englishman.

The Rosa Bonheur, of "Sheep in Pasture," is a thoroughly sympathetic, artistic performance, one of her very good things, and, though unimportant in size, it has big qualities. Casanova signs an ambitious canvas, though, after all, it is only one of his single figures multiplied many times, which criticism will apply with equal force to the Jimenez Aranda. The first is called "In the Monastery," the second "Spanish Café in 1780." The Gérômes—there are two by this Frenchman—are not important examples. An excellent Van Marcke is "Early Spring," with cow as usual, and there are fair examples of the Barbizon men: "A Late Afternoon," by Daubigny; "Road Through the Woods," by Corot; "Twilight," by Jules Dupré, and a colorful "Boys and Fruit," by Diaz.

An important head of "Mother and Child," is by Gabriel Max; there is a little panel of two children and a pair of kids called "Playmates," by Ludwig Knaus; a fine Pasini, "Market Day, Constantinople"; a brilliant still life by Vollon, and a delightful picture of French schoolboys, "The Bivouac," by Edouard Frère. Others in the list are Jules Bréton, George Boughton, Detaille, DeCamps, Harpignies, Jacque, Leloir Munier, Perrault, and the usual red cardinal by Vibert.

BOARD OF REGENTS' MEETING.

Name of the University of the City of New-York Changed.

ALBANY, March 19.—At the regular quarterly meeting of the State Board of Regents to-day the name of the University of the City of New-York was changed to New-York University.

The charter of the New-York College of Dentistry was amended to conform to the standard charters as now issued to similar institutions under which instructors in a college cannot be at the same time Trustees. Absolute charters were granted to the following libraries: Canton Free Library, Long Island City Public Library, Mount Vernon Public Library, Potsdam Public Library and Reading Room, Watkins Public Library, Patterson Library, Westfield.

To the following provisional charters were granted: Groton Public Library, Holland Library of Alexandria Bay, Hunter Public Library, and Sherburne Public Library.

An unregistered charter was granted to the Brooklyn Public Library Association. The following charters were granted: Unregistered provisional to the Hebrew Free School, Syracuse; absolute charter to the New-York Preparatory School, Thomas S. Clarkson Memorial School of Technicology, Potsdam and St. Thomas Aquinas Academy, Brooklyn.

Certificates of admission of academic departments were issued the following union schools: Baldwin, Ballston, Cherry Valley, Corfu, Corona, Munnsville, North Parma, Oriskany Falls, Red Hook, Valley Falls, Verona, and Amsterdam High School.

NOBODY WANTED TO BE "FOOLED."

And So Clerk Trippett Found His Lost Money on the Sidewalk.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 19.—Town Clerk Trippett of this place lost a roll of bills yesterday on the street. Thanks to the unwillingness of people to be fooled he found the money when he returned looking for it.

In the morning he received a warrant from Township President J. H. Wilson for $150. The money was to be drawn from a bank and taken to Mr. Wilson's house. Mr. Trippett drew the money and started for the house. He dropped the roll on the sidewalk and did not discover his loss until he reached his destination. In the meantime, a young woman looking out of a window saw the roll on the sidewalk in front of her house. She started to go out for it and then decided that some of the neighbors had made up a roll of imitation money and had placed it there to have a laugh at her when she picked it up. She therefore sat down to watch some one else get fooled. A milkman drove past and saw the roll. He stopped his wagon and was getting out, when he saw the young woman sitting at the window and laughing. He arrived at the same conclusion that she had, but thought she was the joker. He laughed and drove on.

Pretty soon Mr. Trippett arrived on a run and found the money. The young lady had to look at the bills before she would believe them genuine.

ACETYLENE GAS BARRED

UNDERWRITERS WILL NOT INSURE BUILDINGS WHERE IT IS USED.

Objection Likely to be Made Against Senator Cantor's Bill to Tear Up the Streets for Acetylene Mains—What Prof. J. M. Crafts Says of the Explosiveness of the Gas and the Possible Poisonous Qualities of the Commercial Variety.

The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters has in its possession a report on the dangers of acetylene gas, prepared by Prof. Henry Morton of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken. As a result of this report, the board resolved not to insure any building in which acetylene gas is regularly used.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES endeavored yesterday to see a copy of this report. While the existence of the report and its general tenor were not denied by one of the officers of the Underwriters' Board, it was said that the text of the report was confidential, and was prepared for the use of the fire insurance companies alone.

The Acetylene Gas bill introduced in the Senate at Albany by Senator Jacob Cantor of this city proposed to give to a special company the power to tear up the streets of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester Counties, and to lay mains, pipes, and conductors, subject only to the regulation of the Commissioners of Public Works of New-York and Kings Counties and of the officer who had similar powers in the remaining counties.

Before this bill passes the Legislature the various Boards of Health concerned may have some objections to urge against any plan for distributing this gas broadcast before it has been finally settled whether commercial acetylene is or is not a menace to public health, and whether the gas is or is not too explosive at low temperatures to be used for house lighting.

Prof. J. M. Crafts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in a lecture on acetylene which he recently delivered before the Society of Arts at Boston, said, in regard to its explosiveness:

What we have learned concerning the extreme chemical activity of acetylene leads us to expect that it would form more readily than other gases an explosive mixture with air, and this proves to be the case.

Experiments using a piece of two-inch gaspipe as a cannon show that 5-6 per cent. of acetylene mixed with air form an explosive mixture; 10-12 per cent. of water gas is required to explode with air.

The heat abstracted by the walls of the iron tube prevents the mixture from obtaining its limit of explosiveness, and a still smaller percentage of either gas mixed with the air of a room would explode. Lechateller gives 2.8 per cent. of acetylene mixed with air as the explosive limit, and it is to be noticed that in a dwelling house the danger from explosion is enhanced by the inequality of such mixtures.

The danger is enhanced in the case of acetylene by the low temperature at which it takes fire, 480° Cent. Most other gases must be treated to about 600° to take fire. The violence of combination of acetylene with oxygen can be well shown by igniting equal volumes of the two gases. A quantity equal to ¾ grain makes a far louder report than the same weight of powder or of nitro-glycerine.

Berthelot has calculated that fulminate of silver develops a pressure of 600,000 pounds to the square inch in the incredibly short time of one-thirty-millionth of a second. The acetylide of silver has similar properties, and the lightest shock suffices to explode it. It occurred to Berthelot to see whether acetylene gas might not decompose spontaneously into carbon and hydrogen with explosive suddenness. We have seen that it decomposes into these products, but without explosion, when strongly heated, and only in one way could it be made to decompose explosively. Berthelot succeeded in detonating pure acetylene by subjecting it to the shock of fulminate of silver.

In a previous part of his paper Prof. Crafts admits that while pure acetylene is not poisonous, the commercial variety of it may contain several substances any one of which might act as a dangerous poison. An extract from this part of his paper is as follows:

The smell of freshly prepared acetylene made with commercial carbide of calcium would lead one to suspect that the gas contained phosphoretted hydrogen, and Wellgerodt detected its presence in acetylene by passing the gas through nitrate of silver solution.

The phosphorus is probably derived from phosphates in the quicklime and in the ash of the coke used for making the carbide of calcium. The previous statements that acetylene is innocuous may only apply to pure acetylene, and it is important then to make a special examination of commercial acetylene to see if it contains dangerous constituents. I have only found one statement on this subject, contained in The Electrical Engineer, New-York, Nov. 13, 1895.

Dr. W. H. Birchmore says that one cubic foot of acetylene in 10,000 cubic feet of air produces headache in twenty minutes, and that so small a quantity of acetylene is not perceptible to smell.

I have frequently breathed air containing enough acetylene to be very plainly noticeable from its smell, and have not suffered the slightest inconvenience. It seems probable that individuals differ greatly in their susceptibility to poisons of the class to which phosphoretted hydrogen belongs. It is also quite possible that other poisonous gases in very small quantity may constitute impurities of acetylene. Dr. Birchmore performed a single experiment upon an animal, and states that one part of acetylene in 10,000 parts of air killed a guinea pig in six hours; sickness came on in ten minutes.

If it is found that phosphoretted hydrogen or some similar impurity is present in dangerous quantity, it can probably be removed by a proper treatment of the gas.

Arsenuretted hydrogen might also be present, but I have failed to find any trace of it in commercial acetylene.

It has been said that acetylene gas could never act as a poison, because an escape from a leaky pipe would attract the attention of a person, even while asleep, by its irritating action upon the throat, producing coughing. The statement is contrary to all my observations.

The Acetylene bill passed the Senate March 1 by a vote of 38 to 1.

ELLSWORTH TURNED DOWN.

The Senate Refuses to Recall the Bill from the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 19.—For the first time this session the Republican majority in the Senate to-day refused to stand by Leader Ellsworth, but flatly turned him down. The exhibition of revolt came when Mr. Ellsworth introduced a resolution directing the Assembly to return Senator Cantor's Acetyline Gas bill. Mr. Ellsworth maintained that this bill ought not to become a law in its present form, because it gave to the company mentioned special privileges.

Mr. Cantor jumped to the defense of his bill, and for half an hour there was a lively debate. Mr. Ellsworth did more talking than he has done heretofore when some of the most important measures of the session were under consideration. It finally resolved itself into a contest between the two leaders, Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Cantor. Mr. Raines stood by Mr. Ellsworth, but the majority of the Senators, who evidently thought the proposition involved interference in the ordinary procedure of legislation by the majority leader, refused to come to his support, and on a viva voce vote Mr. Ellsworth's resolution was lost overwhelmingly.

"C. M. NORTON" NOT IDENTIFIED.

He Regrets that the Police Spoiled His "Gold Brick" Scheme—Disney Silent About Himself.

The "gold brick" operators, "John Doe," or "C. M. Norton," and Henry Disney, or Booth, saw some of New-York yesterday.

"Norton" was to have been arraigned before Judge Newburger, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, to plead to an indictment for attempted grand larceny in the first degree. The Grand Jury did not report, however, and on his way back to Police Headquarters "Norton" was taken to the Essex Market Police Court and again formally remanded by Magistrate Brann.

The prisoner, in spite of his rough appearance and weather-beaten features, has what is known as "a laughing eye," and when he talks his face is bright and animated. He refused to say anything about his strait to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Attempts by Capt. O'Brien and Detectives Formosa and Brown to establish "Norton's" identity failed. He is chatty about his life up to the point of revealing anything that may lead to his identification, and there is little doubt that he has seen much of mining life in New-Mexico, Arizona, Central America, British Guiana, and Venezuela.

"If," he said, "it had not been for you blamed police, I would by this time be on my way West with $17,000 in my pocket. Well, I played to win and lost."

"Norton" will be arraigned to plead today. It is believed that he will escape severe punishment, but he may be sent to prison for a year. His cheating paraphernalia will be kept to adorn Police Headquarters, but his money, watch and chain, and nuggets and rich quartz, which are worth about $1,500, will be held for him until he is again at liberty.

Capt. O'Brien hopes that as soon as the newspaper portraits of "Norton" reach the West they will be identified and that information about this exceedingly interesting and dangerous malefactor will be sent to Police Headquarters.

"Norton's" supposed accomplice, the hard-faced Disney, has so far been mute as to his antecedents and "Norton's." He was remanded yesterday by Magistrate Brann. If nothing new is discovered about this prisoner, he will be set free, as the evidence against him is simply an allusion in "Norton's" letter to his wife and the possession of a "gold brick."

Although George P. Campbell, the Englishman who had been negotiating with "Norton," can make no charge against Disney, Capt. O'Brien hopes to receive news about him from the West.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION WORK.

Meeting of the New-York Society—Speakers from Fields Abroad.

The quarterly meeting of the New-York branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held yesterday, in Calvary Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Mrs. S. T. Baldwin, President of the branch, occupied the chair.

Mrs. J. M. Cornell, the Treasurer, read her report for the last quarter, and said $6,000 more in contributions was needed to enable the branch to equal this year the work done last year.

Miss Jennie Gheer, a recently returned missionary from Japan, and Mrs. Gamwell, who spent a number of years in missionary work in China, were introduced, and spoke of their work in the far East, especially noting the difficulties of foreign missionary labor.

Mrs. J. M. North, the New-York Conference Treasurer, conducted a brief Bible reading. The Rev. Dr. Kendig prayed. Miss Kendig sang a soprano solo. There was an informal talk by several returned missionaries, among them Mrs. Baldwin, who was once a missionary in China, and Mrs. G. H. McGrew, who spent several years in India.

Mrs. H. L. Skidmore, Corresponding Secretary, and representative of the General Executive Committee, was the honored guest of the meeting. She was one of the founders of the Five Points Mission. She spoke briefly. Mrs. C. A. Whedon, Conference Secretary, presided over the luncheon, served in the basement of the church at the conclusion of the meeting.

The Hebrew Infant Asylum Benefit.

The auction sale of seats and boxes for the performance of "The Heart of Maryland" for the benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum was held at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday afternoon. Cyril Scott acted as auctioneer. There were not more than twenty persons in the auditorium when the sale began, and in fifteen minutes it had ended. One of the boxes was knocked down to an eager bidder for $101, and the other boxes and seats realized a premium of $650.

New Deputy Warden for Workhouse.

Richard H. Morgan of 1,582 Madison Avenue was appointed by Commissioner Wright yesterday a Deputy Warden in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, to succeed Frank McCaffrey, who had held the place for twenty years, and who was dismissed. The salary is $1,000. McCaffrey is a Tammany Hall man. Morgan is a Republican, and a brother of ex-Judge Morgan.

MARIE LOUISE A MONK

TEACHES IDEALISTIC, THEISTIC PHILOSOPHY IN BROOKLYN.

Strange Career of a Former Parisienne, Who Believes in Reincarnation, and Recognizes Only the Universe of Spirit—Speaks of "Christ the Man," and Says All Suffer Purgation in This Life—Views on Woman Suffrage.

There is an elderly woman living in Brooklyn who is known as the Swami Abahayananda of the order of Sanyasin monks of India. Swami means monk, Abahaya means fearless, and nanda means bliss. The literal interpretation of her name is, therefore, the "Monk of Fearless Bliss."

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES interviewed the Swami at her home, 35 St. Felix Street, yesterday. She wore an ordinary dress of rough material, but when she goes out to lecture she wears a long yellow gown. The yellow is emblematic of the sun.

"I became a monk last July," the Swami said. "I was initiated at the Thousand Islands Park, by Swami Vivekananda, a Hindu monk. At that time I renounced the world and forgot the past. My theory now is that I was born. We are not supposed to live in this world, or to recollect anything. The new life is altogether different from the old. We recognize neither sex, nationality, nor anything else worldly. We recognize only the universe of spirit. The Supreme Being is sexless, and we speak of him as 'It.'

"The order to which I belong is Hindu. It is monastic in character. We teach the Vedantic philosophy, which differs from the Buddhistic in that it is idealistic, theistic, while the Buddhistic is materialistic, atheistic. It is founded on the great school of thought taught by Sankaracharya and the Upanishads of the East.

"Sankaracharya lived in the seventh century of the Christian era. He was born about seventy years after the death of Buddha. Buddhists assert that he was the reincarnation of Buddha, because he was only sixteen years old when he wrote his great commentary, which is still recognized as the ablest theological work ever written. We also believe this, because no child could have evolved such a masterpiece, and our belief in reincarnation is based upon that circumstance.

"We believe that every religion is right, and that every man's religion is the best for him, but that there is something higher which we offer to those who comprehend.

"I teach four classes of philosophy—the Karma Loga, which is the philosophy of actions; the Bhakti Loga, the philosophy of devotion and love; the Rajah Loga, the physiological and psychological man, and the Gnana Loga, or philosophy.

"I teach at home three times a week, and at the houses of pupils whenever required, and lecture every Sunday. I have a great many pupils, mostly women. No fee is charged for my teaching, for ours is a mendicant order, and I live on what my pupils are pleased to give me. If I were in India I would carry a cup to receive the offerings of the public, but that would not be permitted here, so I have a small basket in my room, into which those who wish may drop money for me. Sometimes I have enough to eat, and sometimes I have not, but it does not matter. I take things as they come, and am thankful.

"I teach Christ the man. All men are Christs, and are crucified on the cross of life."

The Swami permitted herself to think for a moment of the years before she became a monk.

"I was born in Paris," she said, "and my name was Marie Louise. My last name? I never told any one that, and it was not necessary, for I was known as Marie Louise only. I became interested in Vedantic philosophy twenty-five years ago through reading Walt Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass,' which is the Vedanta of the West."

On a blackboard were written the "Three Degrees," which are as follows:

When I think I am the body I am Thy servant.
When I think I am the mind, I am a part of Thee.
When I think of the Atman, I and Thou art one.

The reporter asked the Swami what were her views regarding woman's suffrage.

"The woman suffragists," she replied, are children playing with dolls, but if men vote, then women have a right to vote on the theory of right; but on the plane of love they have no right to vote. A 'right' implies brute force and power. A King has a 'right' to behead half of his subjects if he chooses, if the subjects cannot preserve their 'right' to live. It is the 'right' of brutes. My ideal of government is no government at all. Men should revert to their original nature, which is not animal, but divine, in which all are truly equal, and where all are equal who is to rule over the other? There is but one real ruler—the Supreme Being."

The Swami said she was the first initiated in the Western World. There are but two others in America. The second is Swami Kripananda, or Merciful Bliss. He was formerly an art critic on a leading New-York daily newspaper. The third is Yogananda, or Joining Bliss, who was a teacher in Brooklyn. Each member of the order is independent of all others.

Death Messenger Asked to Resign.

The Commissioners of Charities yesterday asked for the resignation of John Maloney, who has been the death messenger at the Morgue for several years. His successor has not been appointed. The Commissioners say that Maloney has been procuring trade for his brother, an undertaker.

Patrick Donnelley, stableman at Bellevue Hospital, has been suspended by the Commissioners, pending an investigation.

SAY MR. PIERCE WAS HUMANE.

Testimony in Favor of the Superintendent of the Westchester Home for Children.

WHITE PLAINS, March 19.—Referee Guernsey, in the Auditorium, to-day continued the investigation of the management of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children and of the charge of cruelty against Superintendent Pierce.

A. H. Smith of White Plains testified that he did carpenter work at the home, and erected several of the buildings connected with it. He saw the children about the playground. Superintendent Pierce was often with them, and there seemed to be the most friendly relations between them. The witness never saw corporal punishment inflicted. He had seen children chained together, two at a time, but he never saw five chained together.

Miss Mary Macdonald, one of the attendants, said she had been in the employ of the home over a year. She had seen children punished. One child's hand the Superintendent took in his and slapped. She had also punished children. She had slapped them on the hand, and used the cat-o'-nine-tails which was exhibited in the court. She had seen only four boys in chains, and only two chained together. They were kept in chains three weeks. They got around almost as well as the other boys, and seemed as happy as their fellow-inmates.

She had seen many former inmates come back to the home to see Mr. Pierce. He gave them shelter for the night, and sometimes gave them money to get back whence they came.

John Patterson, twelve years old, a former inmate of the home, corroborated the testimony of the other witnesses for the defense. He said Mr. Pierce treated the inmates kindly.

The hearing was adjourned to next Wednesday at 10 A. M.

CLINTON FURBISH MAKES A REPORT.

Work of the Bureau of American Republics in 1895.

The report of Clinton Furbish, Director of the Bureau of American Republics, for the last year, has just been published. Concerning the Code of Commercial Nomenclature, he says:

During the year work on the compilation of the last two editions of the Code of Commercial Nomenclature has progressed favorably, the Spanish, Portuguese, English, and the Portuguese, Spanish, English editions being carried on simultaneously, a portion being already in print.

The first object of this work was to secure a uniform code for the use of merchants and manufacturers, as well as means of simplifying the levying and collection of tariff duties through the adoption of the code by all the Governments represented in the International Union of American Republics. For this purpose the first edition was planned on a scale found to be very inconvenient for ordinary use, and it will probably be necessary to reset the work after its final adoption by the Governments.

Mr. Furbish renews his suggestion of last year for a meeting of representatives of the Governments composing the International Union to consult as to the future work of the bureau.

Celebrated Her Hundredth Birthday.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19.—Mrs. Nancy Ray gave a reception this afternoon in celebration of her one hundredth birthday at her home, 109 Joslyn Park. About 400 guests were present. Many letters of congratulation were received from all parts of the country.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the next Six Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"Our Learned Fellow-Townsman,"

BY GEORGE GISSING,

BEGINS TO-DAY.

IT WILL BE FINISHED TO-MORROW

March,
23—"With Weird Weapons," by Duffield Osborne.
24—"With Weird Weapons," by Duffield Osborne.
25—"With Weird Weapons," by Duffield Osborne.
26—"The Bull-Fighter's Secret," by Mary Lovell Cameron.
27—"The Bull-Fighter's Secret," by Mary Lovell Cameron.
28—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
30—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
31—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker (begins.)

HIS WORK IS SUCCESSFUL

TRINITY CHURCH CROWDED AT THE REV. W. HAY AITKEN'S SERVICES.

The English Evangelist Was Already Well Known by the Brokers of Wall Street Before He Began His Midday Meetings—Was Here Once Before—He Talks of His Present Visit—Is Earnest, and an Indefatigable Worker.

The Rev. W. Hay Aitken, the English evangelist who hopes his crowded midday services in old Trinity Church for the last few days have done much toward the conversion of Wall Street, was in this country over a dozen years ago and conducted a similar series of services in the same church.

"So you see they have not forgotten me," he said, with his genial smile, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

"And you are satisfied with your congregations, Mr. Aitken?"

"More than satisfied," was the reply. "I am glad to see such a large gathering of business men every day, and I like to think that these New-York business men—the keenest and most active in the world, I imagine—can find time in the day to think of their souls and to worship God. The contrast of the juxtaposition of the old church and the mouth of Wall Street—a quiet place for meditation and the spot in all this busy commercial city where the race for wealth is fiercest—strikes me, too, as it must have struck many others."

Mr. Aitken is big and broad shouldered. His voice is musical and ringing, and his dark eyes are full of earnestness and power. His appearance, with his fine head and flowing beard, is calculated to attract and hold attention, and his whole soul is centred in what he has to say. Mr. Aitken found a few moments of leisure in a very busy day to speak of his work in this country and Canada.

"I came out on Oct. 25," he said, "and began my work in Montreal. Thence I went to Halifax and St. John, N. B., where, I am glad to say, there was a very great stir, indeed. To Ottawa next, where we had a happy time, and then on to Toronto and Woodstock, Ontario.

"I next came to New-York and conducted an eighteen days' mission in St. Andrew's Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Great interest was excited, and there were many encouraging indications.

"Next Sunday I am to preach in St. Savior's Church in Philadelphia, and then I go to Coatesville, Penn., and conclude my six months' tour in Washington with a mission in the Church of the Epiphany."

Mr. Aitken is possessed of great energy and tireless zeal in the cause for which he labors. Before he leaves for England, on May 6, he will have preached about 400 times in this country.

At the noon service yesterday in Old Trinity Church the interest felt in the series was shown by the large attendance of business men.

The evangelist spoke of the rescued sinner. He said an individual who found himself or herself emancipated from bondage first looked about and saw what was coming next. A great change had taken place. The soul that had been in black darkness had emerged into bright sunlight. The situation was new.

"Faith," he continued, "bespeaks reliance and safety. It implies also a duty. What is the duty of a Christian? The duty consists of many features. The Christian must give up his inordinate greed of gold. He must throw away his selfishness. One of his acts, it is intimated in plain terms, should be to sell worldly possessions and give the money to the poor. This may seem a difficult task, but when the heart is regenerated it is not so hard after all.

"The convert to Christianity must be careful to avoid backsliding. He goes to his office or store, and the cares of business life, together with the social demands made upon him by old friends, tend to draw him away from the church. In many ways Satan tries to make him forget his duty to God.

"Some have said that Christ was only a good man. They make a great mistake. He is divine. We do not see His mortal body here with us now, but we have His divine presence. We can feel that His spirit is indeed with us, that He is the same now and forever—always trustworthy. The chains which fetter the sinners may be heard to break, but the Saviour can break them. Believe in Him and repent, and He will do the rest."

So much interest has been shown by down-town business men in Evangelist Aitken's noonday services that he has decided to remain at Old Trinity Church the remainder of the current week. To-day his topic will be "Ruined or Made." On Saturday he will speak on "Christ the Seeker, and Christ the Saviour." The services are more especially for men, but women are also invited. The evangelist was asked to stay here during the following week, but he is obliged to fulfill engagements in Philadelphia. Mr. Aitken is the guest in this city of the Rev. Dr. Van De Water at 7 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Children's Aid Society's Work.

At the monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society, Wednesday evening, reports from the agents and Superintendents were submitted, showing the work of the society during the last month. In the lodging houses for boys and for girls, the average number of nightly lodgers had been 552; 17,057 lodgings and 24,712 meals had been furnished. The average attendance at the industrial schools was 6,442. During the month 190 persons were provided with homes and employment. Two companies, numbering 115 persons, were sent South and West. One of the visiting agents, Mr. Schlegel, reported that he had visited during the month 88 children in Kansas. Of these 70 were in excellent homes, and doing very well; 10 doing fairly well; 4 were brought back to the city, 2 boys had run away, and 2 others returned to their friends in this city; 11 had been legally adopted. Most of these children came from poor and degraded homes or from almshouses.

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PART I.

It was the title that for some fifteen years had been tacked to the name of Percy Marfleet whenever he was mentioned in the local newspapers. Not undeservedly, for in his knowledge of books he much surpassed the leading men of the town, and his life was entirely devoted to study. Miss Cloud, the borough member's daughter, who had been at Girton, herself the marvel of womanhood in this not altogether benighted region, spoke of Mr. Marfleet with respect; indeed, for the last twelvemonth or so it had been generally surmised that the friendship between these distinguished persons would end in closer alliance—a most interesting and delightful prospect. The lady had entered upon her twenty-seventh year; Marfleet drew toward forty, but preserved the complexion and the carriage of youth. For him such a union would in every way be advantageous, as, from his way of living, he evidently possessed but a modest competence, while Miss Cloud shone as the sole heiress of her father's fortune.

For a man of parts and ambition, raised above the necessity of exerting himself to earn a livelihood, it is dangerous, after academic success, to return to his native country town and settle there with the purpose of productive study. As a rule, men have no such temptation. Percy Marfleet, whose bent of mind was all toward homeliness, and who shrank from the tumult of the great world, even while crediting himself with power to win distinction, decided after a very brief trial of London that he could not do better than go back to the scenes of his youth, where kindly notice would inspire him, where his health would be at its best, and where a modest income would, he imagined, assure him a much better status than among strangers. His family had a good name in the town; since the death of his parents and the marriage of his sister upon him alone lay the duty of keeping the name in honorable prominence. Moreover, he owned the house in which he had been born, where the days of his boyhood had been passed. With infinite contentment he read the newspaper paragraph which made known that "Mr. Percy Marfleet, the son of our late honored townsman, having completed a distinguished career at the University of Cambridge," had returned to the town, and intended to make it his permanent abode.

From his earliest school prize to the final honors at Cambridge, each step of Percy's progress had been chronicled by the local paper. No special brilliance appeared in the successive achievements; he had done well, nothing more; but local pride made much of his academic record. He was understood to be great in "history"; to historic study his life would be dedicated; if he ran up to London or to Cambridge, the newspaper announced that he was gone for the purpose of "consulting original documents." At first he declined to take any part in the affairs of the town, for which he had absolutely no leisure; but little by little certain honors were thrust upon him, and the satisfaction of making little speeches, carefully prepared and no less carefully reported, lured his mind from exclusive occupation with the past. At length he could be depended upon for an annual lecture at the literary society, for an address here or there, for the active patronage of an enlightened movement—unconnected with politics. From strictly municipal business he succeeded in holding aloof, his true reason being fear of expense; but, this prudence notwithstanding, the esteem he enjoyed necessarily cost him something in coin of the realm, and such demands upon his pocket grew heavier and more frequent with the progress of time. The day came when Percy had seriously to consider his financial position. Seeing no immediate way out of the difficulty, and feeling so comfortable in his daily life that a complete change could hardly be thought of, he insensibly drifted into carelessness of the future. And so it came about that, in his thirty-eighth year, having long lived upon capital, with steady growth of expenditure from Christmas to Christmas, he saw before him an inevitable crisis. Income he no longer possessed; merely a sum of money, which, even with parsimonious management, could last him only a short time, and at the present rate of living would dissolve with awful rapidity.

In the way of literary production he had done nothing. Years ago he made no secret of his undertaking; the work of his life was to be a continuation of Macaulay; latterly he very seldom spoke on this subject, or even distantly alluded to it. Since his thirtieth year scarcely a jotting had been added to the notes and rough sketches previously accumulated. Nowadays he only read, and for the most part his reading had no connection with historic research. A large library, collected at no small outlay, gathered dust upon the shelves. Expensive publications still reached him, simply because he lacked the courage to discontinue his subscriptions, and so to confess that his one object in life had melted away, together with his money. He spent the wonted number of hours locked in his study, but more often than not a day dragged through in sluggish mooning or in the tortures of anxiety. As usual, he pottered about the garden; as usual, he paid and received visits, attended meetings, made little

Nowadays He Only Read.

speeches, helped to get up little entertainments of intellectual cast. And no fellow-townsman marked the slightest change in him.

One hope remained; yet it could hardly be called a hope; rather a troubled imagination of something that might have fallen to his lot in happier circumstances. Until of late no thoughts of marriage had lured or perturbed him; he cared but moderately for the society of women, and, like most men of his temper, kept very clearly in view the sacrifices and perils attaching to wedlock; his pleasant, roomy house, always quiet and fragrant under the rule of an excellent domestic, would undergo such changes if a mistress entered into possession. For all that, there was one woman who often occupied his thoughts, and in some degree had power over his emotions; in part because of her social rank, partly because of her education, and, last, but not least, by virtue of her personal charm. Certainly he liked Eveline Cloud; he was flattered by the deference she paid him, and felt something very attractive in the modesty with which she spoke of her own attainments. By slow degrees their intimacy had grown and ripened. At first he was slightly afraid of her; the smile ever lurking about her lips seemed to threaten criticism of an unfamiliar keenness; who could say what equipment of modern views these young ladies brought with them from Girton? Gradually he perceived that Eveline's position in the town was somewhat like his own—that her prestige rested upon vague report rather than upon present evidence of learning and ability. He judged her intelligent, but certainly not profound. Nor did she make parade of erudition; her tastes seemed decidedly simple; if he mistook not, she preferred the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

WEAKNESS NOTWITHSTANDING BETTER PRICES FROM ABROAD.

Liberal Selling by Commission Houses—The Cuban Resolutions and the Strain in the Commercial Situation the Principal Depressing Factors—Tobacco Bought by Insiders—Tennessee Coal and Iron and the Iron Trade.

THURSDAY—P. M.

To-day's market was very dull. London came higher on the better understanding among the powers of Great Britain's movement in Egypt. Commission houses, however, were liberal sellers, and prices sagged until late in the day, when the market became extremely dull, and prices a little steadier. The discussion in Congress of the Cuban resolutions had a depressing influence. The strain in the commercial situation was also an unfavorable factor. There was little or no demand for foreign exchange, and rates were slightly lower. Money on call was in good supply at 3@4 per cent., with the majority of business at 2½ per cent.

The active stocks were Tobacco, Sugar, and the leading grangers. Tobacco moved between 81 and 82¼, and closed at 81⅝, a net gain of ⅜. The buying in the afternoon was by brokers who usually act for insiders. Sugar was steady within a point, and closed ⅜ lower, at 115⅝. St. Paul, notwithstanding its good earnings, was irregular, but closed ⅛ higher, at 76⅞. The other grangers were lower. Rock Island declined from 71⅛ to 69⅞, and closed at 70¼, a net loss of ½. The international issues all closed with fractional declines.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was at one time quite weak, breaking 2 points, but it ended with a net loss of only ⅞. The statement of the company, issued yesterday, was decidedly encouraging, but the selling to-day was said to be based on the unsatisfactory condition of the iron trade. Baltimore and Ohio lost a good-sized fraction on limited offerings. The only support the stock appears to have is the slight remaining short interest. General Electric continues to be heavy, notwithstanding the admitted benefits to accrue to the company from the Westinghouse agreement. Susquehanna and Western preferred was weak on rumors that the company would have difficulty in meeting its April payments, but the stories were disposed of by a semi-official statement to the effect that the money for the coming interest payment was already in bank.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $99,749,115; balances, $5,057,150; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $452,746.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@69c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,065,510
Exports for same period	13,069,041
Net imports	$3,996,469
Net exports to date, 1895	18,132,073
Net exports to date, 1894	5,081,902
Net exports to date, 1893	28,928,997

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾ for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18⅞@ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾@95 and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¾ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 22c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50@25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were fairly steady. The 4s 1925 declined ¼, while the 5s, registered, advanced ¼. The sales were $57,000 4s, 1925 coupon at 116¾@116⅝@116¾, and $6,000 5s coupon at 113¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108	108½
4s, c., 1907	110¼	111½
4s, r., 1925	116⅜	116⅞
4s, c., 1925	116⅜	116⅞
5s, c., 1904	113	113¼
6s, c., 1899	103	103¼
Currency 4s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Broadway	230
Central National	118
Chatham	200
Commerce	197½
Continental	130
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	290
Hanover	310
Importers & Traders'	535
Irving	137½
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	180
Manhattan	200
Market & Fulton	200
Mechanics'	180
National Union	190
New-Amsterdam	190
New-York	250
Ninth National	115
National Bank of North America	120
Pacific	180
Phenix	108
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	95
Southern National	107
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	90
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There was a sale of 8 shares of State of New-York at 109, and 8 Mechanics' at 192.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul ½, to 79½; Louisville & Nashville ⅛, to 53⅛; Erie second consols ¼, to 72; Union Pacific ⅛, to 7, and Atchison ⅛, to 16⅛. Declined—New-York Central ¼, to 100, and Canadian Pacific ⅛, to 56⅝. Erie sold at 15⅛, Illinois Central at 97⅜, and Reading at 5⅝. British consols advanced 3-16, to 109⅛ for money and ¾, to 109 9-16, for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £243,592 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liabilities, which, last week, was 62.47 per cent., is now 62.50 per cent., compared with a decline from 70.04 per cent. to 69.85 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount is unchanged at 2 per cent.

LONDON, March 19—4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £56,000. Money ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 13-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f. 67½c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 23c. for checks. Spanish 4s, 62¾.

PARIS, March 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 6,900,000f. in gold and an increase of 3,500,000f. in silver.

BERLIN, March 19.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 40 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	15⅝	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛	15⅝	16	490
American Cotton Oil pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	—1	61⅞	63	388
American Express	112	112	112	112		110	112½	20
*American Sugar Refineries	115⅜	115⅝	114⅞	115⅝	— ⅝	115⅝	115⅞	14,935
*American Sugar Ref. pf	100	100¼	100	100¼	— ¾	100⅝	101	410
American Tobacco	81	82¼	81	81⅞	+ ⅜	81½	81¾	29,093
American Tobacco pf	102	102	102	102	..	100¼	102½	6
Ann Arbor	10	10	10	10	..	9¾	11	100
A., T. & S. F., all in, pd	20	25	25	25	..	24	25	20
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss	25	25	25	25	..	24	25	510
Baltimore & Ohio	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜	16⅜	16½	158
*Brooklyn R. T.	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜	21	21½	100
Burlington, C. R. & North	70	70	70	70	..	70	..	100
Canada, Southern	49⅞	49⅞	49½	49½	— ⅜	49	49½	500
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	16	..	16	16⅛	2,475
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	43	43	43	..	41⅜	44	150
Chicago Gas, t. r.	65¾	65¾	64½	65	— ½	64⅜	65½	4,728
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	70½	70⅝	69⅞	70⅛	— ⅛	70⅛	70⅜	10,402
Chicago & Northwestern	103	103	102⅝	102⅞	— ¼	102⅝	103	800
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145⅝	145⅝	145⅛	145⅝	..	144½	146	15
C., M. & St. Paul	77¼	77¼	76½	76⅞	+ ⅛	76⅝	77	12,200
C., M. & St. Paul pf	120⅜	120½	120⅜	120½	+ ⅛	120¼	120⅝	449
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	71	71⅝	69⅝	70¼	— ⅛	70⅛	70⅜	5,835
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	35½	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ¼	35½	36½	343
Clev., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	51½	51½	50½	50½	—1¼	50	50½	200
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	..	2½	3½	30
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	—1¼	26⅝	27	200
Consolidated Gas Company	126½	127	126½	127	..	126½	127½	52
Delaware & Hudson	160⅜	160⅝	160⅛	160⅛	— ⅝	160¼	161	103
Delaware, Lack. & West	46⅝	47	46½	46⅝	— ⅛	46¾	46⅞	700
Denver & Rio Grande pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ½	7⅝	8	200
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	..	17½	17⅝	4,910
Dist. & C. F., all in, pd	98	98¼	98	98	+1¼	98	98½	745
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	145	145	144½	145	— ½	145	145¾	1,110
Erie	39	39	38¾	38¾	—1⅛	38½	39	368
Erie 1st pf	24	24	24	24	— ¾	23½	24⅜	110
Erie 2d pf	60	60	60	60	— ¾	59¾	61	100
General Electric	36¾	36¾	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅝	35⅞	36	8,793
Iowa Central	35	35	35	35	..	35½	36	2
Iowa Central pf	28⅝	28⅝	27⅜	28	— ¾	28	28½	1,700
Laclede Gas	83½	83½	82½	82½	—1¼	82	83	300
Laclede Gas pf	19	19	19	19	..	19¼	20	10
Lake Erie & Western	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	—1	14½	14⅝	281
Lake Shore	146½	146½	146	146	—1	145¼	147	281
Louisville & Nashville	52	52	50⅞	51½	— ⅛	51¼	51⅜	9,845
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	20	20	20	20	—1	19	21	100
Manhattan Con	103¾	103⅝	103	103¾	— ⅜	103	103½	1,245
Minnesota Iron	70	70	70	70	— ⅞	69½	70	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	27⅜	27⅜	26½	27	— ¼	26⅞	27¼	1,685
Missouri Pacific	23	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛	23⅛	23⅜	2,095
Mobile & Ohio	22¾	22¾	22¼	22⅜	—1	22	24	100
*National Lead Co	23¾	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ½	23⅝	24½	605
*National Lead Co. pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ¼	86¼	86⅜	345
New-Jersey Central	106	106	105¾	106	— ⅛	105¾	106¼	500
New-York Central, x. d	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	— ⅛	99¼	99⅝	660
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	13½	14¼	13½	14¼	+1¼	14	15	300
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	..	74	80	10
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	30	31½	30	31	+1	31	31¾	600
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in, pd	14½	14½	14½	14½	..	9¾	9¾	2
New-York, Sus. & West	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	..	9¼	9¾	145
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	24⅜	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜	23¼	23½	440
Norfolk & Western	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅜	1⅞	2	320
Norfolk & Western pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜	6½	7¼	350
North American	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..	5¼	5¾	870
Northern Pacific	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1¾	— ¼	1⅝	1⅞	1,650
Northern Pacific pf	12½	12½	12	12	— ¼	12	12⅜	885
Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛	14¼	14½	1,500
Pacific Mail	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛	25⅛	25⅜	1,950
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛	10⅝	10½	2,060
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11	10¼	10¼	—1	10¼	11¼	400
St. Paul & Omaha	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¾	39½	40¼	100
Southern Pacific	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	..	18½	19¼	400
Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	..	9	9½	410
Southern Railway pf	29½	29½	28½	28⅞	— ½	28⅞	29	3,160
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28⅜	28⅜	26¼	27¼	— ⅞	27⅜	27½	6,410
Texas Pacific	8½	8½	8	8	— ¼	..	..	760
Union Pacific, t. r.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛	6⅝	6¾	1,580
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4	4	4	4	— ⅛	4	4½	100
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛	4½	4⅞	950
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	9½	9½	9½	9½	..	9⅜	10	100
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	19	19	19	19	..	18½	19¼	120
U. S. Cordage std., t. r.	9½	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛	9⅝	10	100
*United States Leather	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛	6⅜	6⅝	2,810
*United States Leather pf	60½	61⅜	60¼	61	+ ⅞	60¾	61	545
United States Rubber	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅛	25½	26	135
United States Rubber pf	84	84	84	84	..	83	85	450
Wabash	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛	6⅛	6¾	1,645
Wabash pf	17½	17½	16¾	17⅛	— ½	16⅞	17⅛	1,935
Western Union Telegraph	85¼	85¼	84¾	85	— ¼	84⅞	85⅛	2,945
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅜	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	— ⅛	9⅛	9⅜	370
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	33	33	31½	32	—2⅜	32	32½	164,221

Total sales.
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. F. 2d cfs	25	25	24¾	24¾	$20,000
Nor. Pac. con	48	48	47⅝	47⅞	27,000
U. S. 4s, 1925 c	116¾	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝	5,000
Total sales					$52,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	200
C. & Crip. Creek	.07	.07	.07	.07	500
Croesus	.03	.03	.03	.03	400
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Golden Fleece	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1,000
Isabella	.57	.57	.57	.57	500
Little Chief	.16	.16	.16	.16	50
Mt. Rosa	.14	.14	.14	.14	400
Ophir	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	150
Sierra Nevada	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Victor	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	350
Yellow Jacket	.45	.45	.45	.45	200
Total sales					4,850

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	62⅞	63	62⅜	62½	860,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.16	.16
Belcher	.30	.28
Best & Belcher	*.68	.65
Bodie Consolidated	.27	.23
Bulwer	.35	.38
Challar	.48	.49
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.65	1.55
Crown Point	.41	.37
Gould & Curry	.32	.31
Hale & Norcross	*1.15	1.10
Mexican	.55	.53
Mono	*.13	.13
Ophir	*1.20	1.20
Potosi	*.45	.44
Savage	.34	.33
Sierra Nevada	.71	.70
Union Consolidated	.63	.61
Utah	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.47	.42

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 19.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Gibson	.60	.63
Anaconda	.67½	.64
Portland	1.50	1.40
Argentum	.61½	.62
Isabella	.57	.60
Union	.51	.52½
Consolidated	.17½	.18½
Pharmacist	.14	.14½
Work	.15½	.16
Alamo	.07	.08½
Mount Rosa	.14	.14½
Blue Bell	.08	.08
Silver State	.62	.57½
Golden Fleece	1.60	1.50

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 8000	110			
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s when issued 25000	77			
Atch, Top & S Fe adjustment 4s when issued 10000	45			
10000	44⅜			
20000	45			
At, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Co Certfs, 1st installment paid 12000	25			
2000	24¾			
2000	24¾			
2000	25			
6000	24¾			
10000	24⅞			
5000	24¾			
5000	24⅞			
5000	24¾			
Brooklyn Elev 1st 2000	101			
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 1000	103			
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1000	108			
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 1000	73			
Chic, B & Q cons 7s 2000	118			
Chic, B & Q conv 5s 5000	100			
Chic G L & C Co 1st 3000	92			
Chic & N W S F 5s 1000	110¾			
5000	111			
Registered 1000	110½			
Chic, R I & P ext 5s 2000	103¼			
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 5000	94			
C, St P, M & O cons 2000	126½			
C, St P, M & O gen 4s 1000	101¼			
Clev, C, Chic & St L gen 4s 1000	87½			
1000	87¼			
Div 4s 1000	94			
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 5000	85			
Den & Rio Grande 1st 1000	97½			
Dul, S Shore & A 5s 1000	97½			
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 1000	108¾			
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 38000	106½			
of N Y con 5s 5000	102½			
Erie gen lien 3-4s 10000	65¾			
20000	65⅝			
14000	65⅞			
18000	66			
7000	65⅜			
2000	65½			
5000	65¾			
Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st 1000	93½			
4000	95½			
Gal, Har & San A 2d 5000	102¼			
2000	102			
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 1000	90⅜			
H & Tex Con G M 4s 1000	94⅜			
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 25000	101			
Illinois Central Westn Line 1st 4s 11000	102			
L S & M S 1st coup 23000	113⅜			
L S & M So 2d reg 5000	119¾			
5000	119			
Lehigh V Term 5s 1000	112½			
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 2000	104⅛			
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 5000	111⅜			
6000	111½			
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 6000	79			
5000	79⅛			
Louisville & Nashville St Louis Div 1st 2000	129			
Lo, N A & Chi Cons 1000	101½			
Lo, N A & Chi G M 4000	73¼			
6000	73½			
Manhattan Ry Con 4s 2000	98			
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10000	74⅜			
4000	74½			
Mich Central Con 7s 28000	117⅜			
Midland of N J 1st 5000	116			
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 8000	85⅜			
7000	85⅜			
18000	85¼			
2000	85⅜			
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 11000	58			
Mobile & Ohio New 9500	118¼			
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1000	66¼			
3000	66			
Nat Starch M Co 1st 1000	94			
N Y Cent 1st coup 1000	119½			
20000	120			
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 3000	104½			
Northern Ohio 1st 14000	104½			
Total sales				

N Y Central Deb 4s registered 1000	101¼			
N Y, Ontario & West'n Refunding 4s 1000	60½			
North Pac 1st Coup 3000	117⅛			
North Pac 2d Coup 5000	111½			
North Pac 3d Coup 20000	76½			
North Pac Cons 5s 11000	47¾			
15000	47½			
50000	48			
74000	47¼			
20000	47¾			
Trust Co Certfs 62000	47½			
2000	47⅝			
11000	47½			
5000	47⅝			
Nor Pac Col Trust Nts 40000	90			
25000s3	90			
64000	90			
10000s3	90			
17000	90			
21000	90¼			
10000	90			
4000	90¼			
50000	90¼			
20000	90¼			
Nor Pac Terml 1st 1000	105			
Ohio & Mississippi 1st Springfield Div 2000	105¼			
Ohio Southern G M 4s Trust Co Certfs 1000	52			
Oregon Improvement 1st 2000	81½			
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s Trust Receipts 1000	20			
Oregon Ry & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs 5000	96½			
Oregon Short Line 6s 2000	112			
Trust Co Certfs 10000	111½			
Peo & Eastern 1st 5000	79¾			
Peo & Pekin U'n 2d 10000	69			
Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref inc Trust Co Certfs 1st installment paid 5000	14¾			
10000	14½			
2000	14¼			
5000	14⅜			
Phil & Reading gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 10000	77⅝			
15000	77¾			
Tr Co Ctfs unstamped 15000	89¼			
Pittsb'g & Connellsville 1st 7s 15000	101¾			
Rio Grande Wn 1st 10000	75½			
St L & Iron Mt 5s 1000	81½			
St L & S F G M 6s 5000	106½			
St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s, redu to 4½s 2000s20F	105½			
St P & Sioux C 1st 2000	130			
San A & Ar Pass 4s 12000	57			
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs 5000	98			
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 8000	90¼			
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1000	90¾			
10000	90½			
Tex & N O Cons 5s 10000	96¼			
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 8000	89⅝			
11000	90			
Tex & Pac 2d inc 2000	23⅛			
14000	23			
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 1000	106⅜			
3000	106½			
4000	106			
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 1000	74½			
Union Pacific 6s, 1896 1000	103¼			
U P, Denver & Gulf 1st 10000c	38			
10000	38⅛			
3000	38			
10000	38⅛			
12000	38			
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 1000	20½			
1000	20			
Wabash Deb Ser B 20000	24⅞			
Wabash 1st 5s 6000	107			
1000	106¾			
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 1000	75			
4000	74⅞			
West Shore gtd 4s 1000	105⅜			
1000	106			
Registered 500	105			
3000	105⅞			
Wn N Y & Penn 1st 2000	106			
Wheeling & L E Imp 1000	91½			
Total sales				

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	148	150	M. Nat. ctfs.	1¾	2
Alb. & Susq.	75	..	M. & St. L.	19½	20½
Alt. & T. H.	56	58	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	78½	80
Am. Ccal.	116	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	50	51
A. Arbor pf.	25	28	M., K. & T.	11⅝	12¼
Am. T. & C.	91	..	Mor. & Es.	162	164
At. & Pac.	½	¾	N., C. & St. L.	68	85
B. & O. S. pf.	138	..	N. Lin. Oil	16	17
B. A. L. pf.	104	106	Nat. Starch.	5	9
Bruns. Co.	½	1	N. St. 1st pf.	40	50
B., R. & P.	13	20	N. St. 2d pf.	15	25
B., R. & P. pf.	55	N.	New Cent. Co.	6½	8½
Cam. Pac.	55	50½	New-Eng.	40	50
C. F. & M.	9	70	N. Y. & N. H.	176	179
Central Pac.	15	15½	Norfolk So.	60	70
C. & Alton.	155	159	Ohio So.	5	15
C. & E. I. pf.	100	..	Ont. Mining.	13	14
C. & Pitts.	160	..	Or. Imp., l. r.	1½	4
C. F. & I. pf.	94	100	O. R. & N. all in. pd.	19	..
C. & H.	3	3½	O. S. L. & U. N.	3½	4¼
C., H. V. & T.	15½	16½	Penn. Coal.	330	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60	Peo. & East.	5	9
Com. Cable.	157	..	P., D. & E.	2½	3
Con. Coal.	30	35	P. & W. pf.	..	19
Den. & R. G.	12½	12¾	P., C. C. & St. L.	16	18
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	56½	58
Det. Gas.	27	30	P., F. W. & C.	160	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	5¼	6	P. P. C. Co.	155	160
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	11	14	Quicksilver	..	2½
Ev. & T. H.	30¼	33	Quick. pf.	..	15
E. & T.H.pf.	45	53	Ren. & Sar.	182	..
F. & P.M.pf.	37	42	Rio G. W.	..	96½
Gt. Nor. pf.	108	113	R. G. W. pf.	..	27½
Homestake	30	..	R. W. & O.	115	116
Ill. Central.	95	..	St. L. S. W.	4¾	5
I., I. & Iowa.	..	27½	St. L. S. W. pf.	11	12
I. Steel Co.	60	66	St. P. & D.	26	28
In. C. & In.	60	70	St. P. & D. pf.	89	91½
Kan. & T.	7	9	St. P. & O.	123	126
K. & D. M.	2	4	St. P. & O. pf.	..	..
K. & D. M. pf.	13	16	St. P., M. & M.	109	113
Keo. & W.	35	38	Sil. b. ctfs.	68½	69
L. E. & W.	71½	73½	T. P. L. Tr.	6½	8
L. E. & W. pf.	87	92	Tol. & O. C.	30	37
Long Island.	81	84	T. & O. C. pf.	65	75
L. N. A. & C.	8¼	9	T., P. & W.	7½	12
L., St. L. & T.	..	..	U. S. Ex.	42	46
Mah. C. R.	104	..	U. S. B. R.	150	..
M. C. R. pf.	106	..	Wells-F. Ex.	95	100
Man. Beach.	7	9	*W. U. Beef.	7¾	9
M. Coal pf.	45	60			
*Met. Trac.	103	105			
Mex. Cen.	10⅞	11½			

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES OF THE

OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN RY. CO.,

AND OF

CERTIFICATES

ISSUED THEREFOR.

The plan and agreement of reorganization dated February 20, 1896, has secured the approval of all committees representing securities affected by it.

Holders of OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN CONSOLIDATED 5 PER CENT. BONDS and COLLATERAL TRUST 5 PER CENT. BONDS should deposit their bonds at once with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK, or the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, in exchange for certificates of deposit issued by the committees representing these bonds. All certificates issued in exchange for bonds so deposited will be stamped as assenting to the plan of reorganization.

Holders of CERTIFICATES of deposit for Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern consolidated 5 per cent. bonds or collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds should present their certificates at either of the above-named depositaries, in order that the certificates may be STAMPED as assenting to the plan of reorganization. Stamped certificates will entitle the holder thereof to all the benefits accruing to them under the plan of reorganization. The stamped certificates for consolidated bonds have been LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Holders of UTAH SOUTHERN GENERAL MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS or UTAH SOUTHERN EXTENSION 7 PER CENT. BONDS should deposit their bonds at once with the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, in exchange for certificates of deposit issued under the plan and agreement of reorganization. Application will be made for listing these certificates on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Holders of CERTIFICATES of deposit for Utah Southern general mortgage 7 per cent. bonds or Utah Southern extension 7 per cent. bonds are referred to the advertisement issued by their committee.

Holders of OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN STOCK should deposit their stock, together with $3 per share, being the first installment of the assessment of $12 per share, at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON. Application will be made at once for listing certificates of deposit for stock on the New-York Stock Exchange.

All the above-mentioned securities must be deposited or stamped on or before APRIL 15, 1896.

Copies of the plan and agreement can be had at any of the depositaries.

SAMUEL CARR,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
GORDON ABBOTT,
GARDINER M. LANE,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
GEORGE P. BUTLER.

SAMUEL CARR, Chairman,
Ames Building, Boston.
GEORGE P. BUTLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
HENRY G. NICHOLS, Counsel.

New-York, March 19, 1896.
Boston,

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern

CONSOLIDATED FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND COLLATERAL TRUST FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, or of CERTIFICATES of Deposit representing either of these Bonds:

The plan of reorganization dated February 20, 1896, prepared by the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, of which Mr. SAMUEL CARR is CHAIRMAN, has secured the approval of the undersigned committees.

As an early reorganization of the Oregon Short Line System under this plan is of the utmost importance to holders of all classes of its securities, all bonds not previously deposited should be presented for deposit at once at the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York or the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, and holders of **certificates** should present them immediately at either of these Trust Companies, in order that the certificates may be **stamped as assenting to the plan** of reorganization.

Certificates stamped as assenting to the above-named plan and agreement will be issued without penalty for all bonds offered for deposit before April 15, 1896.

The stamped certificates for consolidated bonds have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

O. S. L. & U. N. CONSOLIDATED BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman.

O. S. L. & U. N. COLLATERAL TRUST BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
By F. S. BANGS, Chairman.

Boston, March 19, 1896.

TO THE

Preferred and Common Stockholders

OF THE

Brooklyn Traction Co.

Considerably more than three-quarters of the stocks of the above-named Company having been deposited with the **CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 18 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY,** under the plan of reorganization, the Committee, at the request of stockholders who have not as yet been able to deposit their stock, has extended the time for such deposit without penalty with said Trust Company to Saturday, March 21, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

New-York, March 16th, 1896.

HENRY SELIGMAN,
C. C. CUYLER,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
GORDON MACDONALD,
Committee.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary,
Mills Building, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Holders of Securities of Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, as follows: Tennessee Lien Bonds; Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Bonds; General Six Per Cent. Bonds; and Common Stock.

New-York, March 5, 1896.

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the office of the Depositary under said Plan, The Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar Street, New-York City.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit the same with the said Depositary on or after Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

Holders of common stock of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company are further notified that, in order to obtain the right to purchase Income Bonds of the new company, as provided in said Plan, they must deposit their stock, and pay the first installment of one dollar per share on or before April 1, 1896; the second installment of one dollar per share on or before May 1, 1896; the third installment of one dollar per share on or before June 1, 1896, and the fourth installment of one dollar per share on or before July 1, 1896.

All bonds must be deposited with the Depositary on or before April 1, 1896.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

New-York, March 3, 1896.

The undersigned Trustee under an Indenture securing the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of THE FORT SMITH & VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY (guaranteed by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company), will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Wednesday, April 1st, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and the same will be opened; and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest), to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1st, 1896. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1st, 1896, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
Jersey City, N. J., March 18th, 1896.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ per cent.) on the First Preferred, and of FOUR PER CENT. (4) on the Second Preferred stock of this company, payable April 1st next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 21st inst. The transfer books will be reopened on the morning of April 1st, 1896.

H. H. BENEDICT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 23.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 3, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable April 1, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to be closed from March 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., until April 2, 1896, at 9 o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this company, held this day, Mr. Frank S. Witherbee was unanimously elected a Trustee of this company.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company will be held at the Corn Exchange Bank, 11 William Street, New-York City, on TUESDAY, March 24th, 1896, at half-past one P. M.

C. EMMET, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE LIMITED COPARTNER ship heretofore doing business in the City of New-York under the firm name of TURNER, MANUEL & CO., has been dissolved by the death of Horace Manuel, one of the general partners therein, and has discontinued its business within the State of New-York, and

Whereas, the undersigned, among whom are included the only surviving general partner of said copartnership, have formed a new limited copartnership, and intend to continue the business conducted by said first-mentioned copartnership, and therein to use the said firm name of TURNER, MANUEL & CO., and

Whereas, a majority of the surviving members of said first-mentioned copartnership have consented, in writing, to the use of said firm name as aforesaid;

Now, therefore, We, HENRY M. ODDIE, whose place of abode is East Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey; WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, whose place of abode is Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York; WILLIAM G. DAMEREL, whose place of abode is Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, and EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON, whose place of abode is Buffalo, Erie County, New-York, do hereby certify, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same, that we are the persons now, and hereafter, intending to carry on the business of brokers in stocks, bonds, and securities under the said firm name of Turner, Manuel & Co., and that our principal place of business will be in the City of New-York and State of New-York.—Dated, New-York, March 4th, 1896.

HENRY M. ODDIE.
WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON.
WILLIAM G. DAMEREL.
EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON.

In presence of F. C. CANTINE.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this 4th day of March, 1896, before me personally came Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson, proven to me satisfactorily to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument by the oath of Francis C. Cantine, who, being by me duly sworn, said that he was acquainted with the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson, and knew them to be the same persons described in and who executed said instrument, and thereupon the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson severally acknowledged before me that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

CLARENCE A. COAN,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Cert. filed N. Y. Co.

We, the undersigned, Henry M. Oddie of East Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey, and Archibald Turner of the City of New-York, State of New-York, being a majority of the members and the survivors of the late limited copartnership of Turner, Manuel & Co., hereby consent to the use of said firm name of Turner, Manuel & Co. by the new limited copartnership to be formed by Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, and William G. Damerel as general partners, and Edward H. Hutchinson as special partner.—Dated New-York, March 4th, 1896.

HENRY M. ODDIE.
ARCHIBALD TURNER.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this fourth day of March, 1896, personally, appeared before me Archibald Turner and Henry M. Oddie, to me known, and known to me, to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

WILLIS VAN VALKENBURGH,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.
mh6-12aw4wF

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—POLICY NO. 6,943 issued by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company on the life of William P. Clyde. The finder will please return it to the undersigned. Application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, 5 Bowling Green.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Commonwealth Investment Company of New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Henry Staton, S. B. St. John of New-York City, John F. Curran of Yonkers, C. H. Vines of Roanoke, Va., and Henry Wuersinger of Elmira.

—R. A. Tucker Company of New-York City, to deal in foreign and domestic fruits and produce; capital, $1,500. Directors—R. A. Tucker of New-York City, R. A. Tucker, Jr., of Brooklyn, and G. A. Landmesser of Newark, N. J.

—Babcock-Lary Dredging Company of New-York City; capital, $60,000. Directors—Charles H. Lary of Flatlands, H. R. Wheeler of Poughkeepsie, C. P. Grout and R. G. Hilton of Newburg, and C. M. Babcock of Walton.

—The Oakhurst Land Company of Buffalo; capital, $15,000. Directors—William W. Shelley of Colden, Erie County, and H. E. Dudley, J. O. Templeton, J. Robert Anderson, and G. M. Kendall of Buffalo.

—N. L. Niver Company of New-York City, to deal in hay, straw, oats, feed, &c.; capital, $5,000. Directors—Margaret A. Niver, J. D. Strahmann, and Peter Woofley of New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,300,814.09 GOLD Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

INTEREST THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Controller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, until Thursday, the 2d day of April, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$1,575,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," issued for various public purposes—the principal payable November 1, 1921.

258,400.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for a new site and building for the College of the City of New-York, and for the purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning—the principal payable November 1, 1915.

300,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.

175,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.

400,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.

1,000,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.

50,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.

542,414.99 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Controller's Office, March 16, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 12th day of November, 1895.—Present, Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the CHRISTIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The petition of John M. Perry, Alfred S. Orchard, and Edward T. Cockey, being all the Trustees of the Christie Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, and the schedules thereof annexed having duly been presented to this court, and it appearing thereby that the case is one of those specified in Section 2,419 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and a copy of said petition and schedules and due notice of this application having been duly served on the Attorney General, now, on motion of Maurice Abbot & Perry, attorneys for the petitioners, it is Ordered, That all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before this court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at chambers thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1896, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is

Further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time so fixed for showing cause, in the newspaper published in Albany in which legal notices are required to be published, and also in The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, published in the City and County of New-York.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE.
Ent. mh6-law3wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THE GEORGE L. COLGATE COMPANY, a domestic corporation lately doing business at No. 136 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, to present their said claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Percy L. Klock, the duly appointed assignee of the said The George L. Colgate Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, Feb. 21st, 1896. PERCY L. KLOCK, Assignee.

CHARLES DE HART BROWER, Attorney for Assignee, 10 Wall St., N. Y.
f21-law6wF&ap3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUant to an order of the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, dated February 17, 1896, I will, on and after April 1, 1896, at my office—40 Wall Street, New-York City—pay to the holders thereof the amounts rateably due out of the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises, on the first consolidated mortgage bonds of the South Carolina Railway Company issued under the mortgage dated November 1, 1889, according to the terms of the final decree of Foreclosure and Sale filed November 23, 1892, in the case of FREDERICK W. BOUND against THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY AND OTHERS.

New-York, Feb. 25, 1896.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Special Master.
f26-2aw4wW&F.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The schedules of William Foster, Jr., of 146 Broadway, were filed yesterday. They show liabilities of $584,516, nominal assets of $1,543,251, and actual assets of $682,357. Mr. Foster has for many years been interested in various large enterprises, among them being the Lebanon Springs Railroad, the Saratoga Lake Railroad, the Retsof Mining Company, and the elevated railroads of this city. His principal assets consist of his interest in the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company, Acme Liquid Fuel Company, Saratoga Gas and Electric Light Company, and a claim against the Central National Bank of Boston.

—A. M. Todd & Co., lumber dealers at Third Street and the East River, have given chattel mortgages aggregating $19,616 to the following creditors: Holland, Graves & Montgomery, Buffalo, $10,115; E. W. Rathbun & Co., Oswego, N. Y., $3,540; S. B. Towner, Albany, $2,030; Thomas G. Patterson, $2,500; C. L. & D. J. Becker, $1,431. The chattel mortgages cover the stock of lumber and book accounts. An execution against Alexander Todd has been received by the Sheriff for $1,910 in favor of H. W. Gray, as receiver, for rent, but the chattel mortgages were filed ahead of the execution.

—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday levied on two paintings in the Governor's Room at the City Hall to cover judgments against the city for $1,241 in favor of Max Gombossy. He selected the paintings of Govs. Morton and Hunt, on which the levy was made. The executions were obtained against the city some time ago, and Deputy Sheriff Butler called at the Controller's office several times to collect the amount, but could get no satisfaction there, so the pictures were levied upon as a last resort. It was several years since a levy had been made in the Governor's Room.

—Samuel Hoar, counsel for the firm of Bates & Walley, stock brokers, 83 State Street, Boston, filed yesterday a petition of insolvency on behalf of the members of that firm, Henry M. Bates of Newton, Mass., and I. O. Bates Walley of Boston. The Boston News Bureau is authority for the statement that the failure was caused by the execution of judgment for $35,000 in the Preble case of Portland.

—Adolphus Kuhne, furniture dealer, 162 and 164 Market Street, Newark, N. J., made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors. George Cahn is named as assignee. The liabilities are placed at $22,110.78, and the assets $36,196.28. The latter include the stock in the store, valued at $14,500, and about 1,000 book accounts in sums ranging from $2 to $300.

—J. T. Howard & Co., dealers in and manufacturers of saddlery and harness in Chattanooga, Tenn., assigned yesterday. The insolvent firm was the oldest saddlery house in that city. It was capitalized at $25,000. Its embarrassment will be only temporary, as the liabilities are small. The assets are not listed.

—Lewis Schiele, manufacturer of corsets at 507 and 509 Broadway under the firm name of Lewis Schiele & Co., confessed judgments yesterday in favor of Anna Schiele for $44,570, and in favor of the Chemical National Bank for $31,140 for loans.

—William H. Merry, Harry C. Merry, and Edward J. Welcke of Merry Brothers & Co., proprietors of the West Side Galvanizing Works at 30 to 34 Eleventh Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Clark W. Taylor without preference.

—Thomas B. Odell has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Walter S. Sinclair of Sinclair & Co., dealers in rubber goods at 88 West Broadway, on the application of William A. Brown & Co., creditors for $5,655.

—The Sheriff has taken possession of the Bemis Publishing Company's establishment at 13 Astor Place on attachments in favor of Edward J. Merriam for $2,872, and James F. Knox & Sons for $4,165.

—Julius M. Steele, dealer in carpets at 492 Grand Street, made an assignment yesterday to Isaac Hoffman without preference.

—Abel Sherk, picture-frame dealer at 451 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, made a general assignment yesterday to Louis Sherk.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GENERALLY LOWER MARKETS, WITH SPECULATION FAIR.

Cables Were Lower, and the West Easier—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Unchanged—Provisions Lower and Dull—Cotton Active and Very Unsettled—Coffee Was Inactive and Lower on Freer Offerings.

The grain markets were much lower early in the day and influenced by the West and lower cables, with some local covering near the close, which caused a partial reaction and a steadier feeling. Provisions were depressed and very dull. Cotton was active and very unsettled, closing at a decline. Coffee was without excitement and lost a few points.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	78¼@		78½
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	25 @		25¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37 @		...
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @		¼$3.00
Flour, straights, Winter	3.60 @		3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	8 @		...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @		20
Pork, mess	10.00 @		10.50
Lard, Western steam	5.47½@		...
Beef, family	10.00 @		12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @		...
Sugar, granulated	5⅛@		5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¾@		...
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@		10¾
Copper, lake	11.00 @		...
Lead	3.15 @		3.17½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and lost 1@1⅛c with the West and on easier cables, rallying ⅛@⅜c on local covering, and closing steady at ⅜@⅝c decline, with a fairly active local trade....Spot was in fair export demand at ⅞c decline; sales, 61,000 bushels, including 28,000 bushels No. 1 Northern 16,000 bushels ungraded Spring, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba on private terms for export; also 1,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth to the trade on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 11c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5⅝c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5⅝c over May price, free on board,...Clearances hence, 107,020 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 231,303 bushels; receipts, 1,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 32,443 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and without features, closing steady and unchanged....Spot was easier and quiet; sales, 25,500 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 white for export, on private terms, rumored at 40½c; the trade bought 8,500 bushels steamer mixed at 38c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels ungraded white at 36c, elevator....Receipts, 67,275 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 166,910 bushels....Clearances hence, 31,372 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 157,680 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were almost neglected and prices unchanged....Spot were dull and weak at generally unchanged prices; sales, 29,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26½@26¾c; No. 3 white at 25½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 25@25¼c; No. 3, 24¼c; rejected white, 24½c; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 26¼c; track mixed, 25½@26c; track white, 27@29c for 27,000 bushels....Receipts, 106,800 bushels; exports, 2,497 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	20,000	70⅞@71¼	70⅝
May	1,575,000	69¼@69 13-16	69⅜
June	...	@..	69¼
July	925,000	68¾@69⅝	69
September	10,000	69 @..	69
Total	2,530,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	...	..@..	37½
May	80,000	35⅝@..	35⅝
July	30,000	36⅛@36⅝	36⅜
September	15,000	37 9-16@37⅝	37⅝
Total	125,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	...	..@..	25
May	10,000	24⅞@25	25
No. 2 White—			
May	....	.. @..	26
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—There was a better inquiry from jobbers, with prices generally unchanged. Sales, 16,500 bbls, including 4,200 bbls patents; 2,000 bbls clear, and 150 bbls fine, at quotations; 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@$3.85; 500 sacks supers at $1.75; 300 bbls Winter patents at $4; 750 bbls straights at $3.75; 300 bbls clear at $3.45@$3.50; 2,100 bbls No. 2 at $2.85; 150 bbls supers at $2.50; 300 bbls fine at $2.25, and 750 bbls bakers' extra at $3....Arrivals, 10,173 bbls and 5,032 sacks; exports, 2,684 bbls and 1,699 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 11,968 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged at $2.60@$2.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½@65c; coarse meal, 75c; fine, white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.50.

FEED—Neglected. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Notwithstanding the important decline and depression for hog products, holders of cotton oil maintained their recent position as to prices, and were not offering to sell at any decline. Yet demands were very slow, and only here and there a buying order coming out. A lot of 500 bbls of prime yellow was sold for export at 25½c, and a small lot at 25½c. Of crude in bbls a sale of 20 bbls at 21c. White was nominally 28@29c. There was unimportant inquiry to the mills, either here or at the West, where the supplies were steadily carried along for possibilities. LINSEED OIL was at steady prices; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was in moderate demand; quoted at 51@52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, March 19.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed at 1.41. Standard's price 1.40.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was marked depression and general unloading at the West, where pork sold down 42½@50c per bbl, lard 7½@10 points, and bacon fully 20 points, with the close showing only small reactions from the inside prices. Hogs were again in full supply, while the export demands were slack. All European accounts were of weak and dull markets. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 24,000 head.

LARD—In the general break of prices lard did not suffer as liberally as pork and bacon, yet yielded 7½@10 points, and was brought to the lowest of the season; there was general selling of provisions led by Cudahy, the longs getting out quite extensively, and through the pressure much weak and extensive trading in the options. Aside from the depression from liberal receipts of hogs, exceeding those of last year, and the increased selling movement, the situation of the foreign markets has influence in its general dullness and the feeling there that low prices are among the probabilities which prompt cautiousness in furnishing buying orders. The local refiners bought small lots of cash stuff here, with the closing market 5.47½c nominal; sales were equal to 450 tcs; also, a sale of 150 tcs for export at 5.50c; May option nominal at 5.55c; city steam was offered at 5c, and 50 tcs taken; refined continued dull; Continent, 5.80c; South American, 6.15c; compound, 4¾@4¾c, as to quality. The West on the options closed at 5.15c nominal for March, with May selling at 5.27½@5.40c, closing at 5.27½@5.30c; July at 5.40@5.45c, closing at 5.42@5.45c.

PORK—Went off steadily at the West from the early dealings until the decline was the most substantial in a long while, or fully 42½@50c, with the long interest closing out deals and a leading operator a free seller. A full business was done in the options on the pressure; March, at the West, closed at $9, nominal; May was $9.10@$9.47½, closing at $9.15 bid; July at $9.25@$9.65, closing at $9.35. Here there was an active export business at lower prices, with sales of 800 bbls. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.75@$10.25; family mess, $10.25@$10.75; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

BACON—There was liberal selling of the short ribs at the West at declining prices steadily; the break altogether 20 points, with March there closing at $4.80 nominal; May was at $4.87½@$5.05, closing at $4.92½; July at $5@$5.15, closing at $5.05 asked.

CUTMEATS—There was little desire to buy, while supplies were more freely offered. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5½@5¼c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BEEF—Exporters bought moderate quantities at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best and $14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was slow, with an unsettled range of prices. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were barely steady in price. Bacon at 5¾c, 180 lb at 5¼c, 160 lb at 5¼c 140 lb at 5⅝c, 120 lb at 5¾c; pigs at 5⅝@5¾c. Receipts at the West, 62,286 head; same time last year, 42,172 head. Chicago—Receipts, 33,000 head; average 10c lower; $3.70@$4.05; left over, 6,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,287 head; 5@10c lower; $3.40@$4. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,325 head; lower; $3.40@$3.90. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,500 head; steady; $3.95@$4.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,508 head; $3.75@$3.90. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; steady; $3.70@$3.85. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; easier; $3.70@$3.80.

TALLOW—There continued a difference of 1-16c in views of buyers and sellers. Exporters offered 3¾c for city, and there was home demand as well at that price. The meltters held $ 13-16c. Of country-made sales of small lots at 3½@3¾c. In Chicago sales of 500 tcs fair quality at 3½c, and of yellow grease sales of 40,000 lb at 3½@3¾c.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was demand in a limited way at 4¾c, while 4¾c was the asking rate. In Chicago there were offers to sell at 4¼c. For lard stearine a slow market, with city offered at 6¼c. Of oleo oil sales in Rotterdam of United and Harrison at 48 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very quiet and 5@10 points lower, through free offerings for local account, while cables were irregular; Havre was quiet and unchanged to ¼f down, and Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig up....Spot Rio steady and quiet at 13½c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7 per Carib Prince at 13¾c; 450 bags La Guayra and 150 bags Central American on private terms.

....Opening Call 11 A. M.—May, 250 bags at 12.80c; July, 250 bags at 12.05c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 13.20c and 1,000 bags at 13.15c; May, 250 bags at 12.75c and 1,250 bags at 12.70c; June, 500 bags at 12.30c; July, 250 bags at 12c; February, 250 bags at 10.65c; total, 3,750 bags. Exchanges—50 points paid to exchange 750 bags May for March; 60 points paid to exchange 250 bags February for September; total for day, 6,250 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.65@10.75c; February, 10.60@10.65c; March, 13.10@13.20c; April, 12.85@12.95c; May, 12.65@12.75c; June, 12.30@12.35c; July, 11.95@12c; August, 11.55@11.65c; September, 11.20@11.25c; October, 10.95@11.05c; November, 10.85@10.95c; December, 10.75@10.85c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled, closing easy at 2@8 points decline, with free local realising after heavy purchases early in the day....Spot was steady and quiet. Sales, 300 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 8c.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of a Costly Fifth Avenue Dwelling and Other Property—Auction Transactions.

Messrs. Golding & Whitehouse have sold, for John Kean, to Louise M. Peckham, at $145,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 726 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Messrs. Seton & Wissmann have sold, for Mandelbauw & Lewine, at about $21,000, the business property at 69 Pearl Street, which was bought at auction last week for $17,800.

Mr. John P. Leo has sold, to a Mr. Muller, the three-story and basement limestone dwelling, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 30 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Messrs. Henry D. Winans & May have sold, for William R. Baldwin, to Samuel F. Adams, the four-story and basement dwelling 53 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 60 by 102.2.

Messrs Mandelbauw & Lewine have bought, of the James estate, the old front and rear buildings 212 West Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers and Ranald H. Macdonald were the brokers in the sale of 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, reported yesterday.

The plans were filed yesterday for the fifteen-story office building, which the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company is to erect at 13 to 17 Dey Street, in the rear of its present building. The cost will be $400,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, to Patrick Nolan, the five-story brick flat 10 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 185 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, at $24,100, to H. T. Cutter, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 105 West Forty-seventh Street, west side, 40 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 80.

Mr. S. De Walltearss sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James Stokes, at $18,500 and $18,000 respectively, the two four-story brick dwellings 64 and 66 Convent Avenue beginning 49.10 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, each 24.11 by 94.5.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Welch, referee, 611 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story front and rear brick tenements.

By the Sheriff, execution sales, as follows: The right, title, and interest of Florestine Stanfield to 48 West Nineteenth Street, south side, 167.4 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 92 by 27.1 by 92.0¼, four-story brownstone dwelling; also the right, title, &c., of Clarissa Bebro to 148 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 281 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 102.2.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 13 to 17 Dey Street, a fifteen-story brick office building, by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, 18 Cortlandt Street, owner; cost, $400,000.

Fifty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue, a one-story brick storage bin, by the Sinclair Asphalt and Paving Company, owners; cost, $3,500.

Woodruff Avenue, north side, 525 feet east of Prospect Avenue, a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Lillian G. Buttikofer of 1,103 Woodruff Avenue, owner; cost, $3,000.

Third Street, south side, 400 feet east of Sixth Avenue, William's Bridge, a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, by Thomas Kilkenan of 103 White Plains Avenue, owner; cost, $3,050.

West Street, northeast corner of Bank Street, by George F. Morgan of St. Denis Hotel, alterations to a four-story brick workshop; cost, $1,000.

No. 127 Fifth Avenue, by Susan M. C. Livingston of 287 Fourth Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick dwelling, &c.; cost, $300.

Nos. 121 and 123 Avenue B, by Congregation of St. Brigid's Church, alterations to a two-story church edifice; cost, $800.

Nos. 209 and 211 Fulton Street, by the Trinity Church Corporation, alterations to a five-story brick mission house; cost, $1,600.

No. 3,395 Third Avenue, by Peter Flach of 1,996 Third Avenue, alterations to a two-story and attic brick church; cost, $750.

No. 806 Eighth Avenue, by the estate of H. E. Davies of 22 East Forty-fifth Street, alterations to a four-story brick store, &c.; cost, $3,000.

No. 119 Lexington Avenue, by Theresa M. Powers of 119 Lexington Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $7,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 19.

113TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Emanuel Heilner and others to Henry Hawkes.....$100

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 114th St, 50.5x95; James M. Horton to Alexander McCosh.....100

WEST END AV, w s, 21 ft s of 99th St, 17.10x80; William J. Nicklas to Edward H. Ryan.....1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft s of 97th St, 96.3x100; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Maurice Blum.....1

HAWTHORNE ST, w s, 200 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 25x96.9; Clara Fairchild to Daniel B. Freedman.....10

169TH ST, n e s, 152.5 ft w of Fox St, 65.7x irregular; Gregorio Di Lorenzo and wife to Joseph Wild and wife.....2,200

FAIRMOUNT AV, n e s, Lot 36, map of Fairmount; Arthur M. King, referee, to Mariella Pierce.....5,450

SAME PROPERTY; Adeline Thompson to same.....1

LOT 389, map of Arden property, East Chester; William Beasley to Frank E. Linn.....1

LOTS 350, 351, 353, 344, 345, 361, 362, 367, 368, 328, 339, 342, 359, 370, 375, 387, 431, 389, 341, 356, 373, 374, 435, 424, 425, 427, 434, 436, 438 of map of Arden property, Horsenie E. Horton to same.....1

21ST AV, s s, 275 ft e of 2d St, 17.3x114.9 (Wakefield); Margaret C. Gay to William McNicholl.....1

LOTS 61 and 62, map of property of S. L. Hight, Westchester; Adolph Syska and another, executors, to John G. Parker, omitted.....1

PELL ST, 31; Louis Poggi to Julia Poggi.....1

MOTT ST, 32; same to same.....1

MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 50 ft s of Monroe St, 25x93.4; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Solomon Schwarz.....27,000

PEARL ST, 430; Francis P. Lowry, referee, to Edwin A. Johnson.....50,000

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 150 ft n of Bayard St, 25x94; Harnett Levy and wife to Barnett Friedman and another.....1

AVENUE C, e s, 72 ft n of 4th St, 24x82.3; Jacob Jacob to Pauline Jacob.....1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Lewis St, 25x60; Annie Greenberg to Samuel H. Stone.....10

13TH ST, 432 East; Rachel Levy and others to Carlo Orrico and another.....15,250

EAST 13TH ST, 475; Charles Berliner to Fannie Cohen.....15,250

BOWERY, w s, Lots 866 and 867, map of Bayard's farm; Louis S. Brush and others to Max Danziger.....70,800

12TH ST, 718 East; Thomas McAdam to Lucien Baer and another.....11,000

5TH ST, n s, 267.1 ft w of Avenue C, 26.8x97; Harry Fischel and others to Emanuel Levy and another.....30,000

17TH ST, s s, part of Lot 27, map of George Rapelye property, 17.4x69x17.4x70.10; Catharine M. Winans to Charles Meyer.....8,000

9TH AV and 24th St, n w corner, 24.8x57.3; Harriet B. Skidmore and others to Thomas Lynch.....27,250

9TH AV, w s, 24.8 ft n of 24th St, 24.8x100x irregular; William L. Skidmore and wife to Thomas Lynch.....27,250

20TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 15x91.11; Minerva V. Rockefeller to Henrietta Merrill.....10,000

8TH AV, 542 to 546; Francis P. Lowry, referee, to Helen W. Pound.....45,500

25TH ST, 430 ft e of 10th Av, 40x98.9; John Delahunty, referee, to Louis Cohen.....15,900

6TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 20x60; Charles A. Du Vivier, as executor, to John Noonan.....82,000

8TH AV, 103 West; Anna L. Thomas to R. C. Dorsett.....1

49TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 12th av, 50x100; Francis P. Lowry, referee, to Matthew Baird.....17,350

12TH AV, n e corner of 49th St, 117x irregular; same to Susan A. Ludin.....29,000

90TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Lambert Quackenbush and wife to Elizabeth Mahrenholz.....5

54TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; James J. Belden and wife to Isabella Jex.....70,000

MADISON AV, 711; John G. Norris and wife to Henry Holt.....65,000

116TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.11; William Lyman and wife to James J. Grady.....100,000

12TH ST, s w corner of Bronx Terrace, 65x177; John Davidson and wife to William S. Paton.....1,650

8TH AV, w s, 75.7 ft n of 111th St, 25.5x100; George M. Martin and wife to Samuel Green.....2

10TH AV and 141st St, s e corner, —; also s e corner of Convent Av, and 141st St; William H. De Forest to George R. Sheldon, as assignee of Charles F. Richards.....1

99TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11; Eliza Jacobs, individually and as executrix, to Minnie Rosenberger.....9,000

Recorded Leases.

BUCHSBAUM, Aaron, to Peter R. Henckel and another; 574 Amsterdam Av, 5 years.....$4,500 to $1,800

LEONE, Raffaele, and another to Vincenzo Pisano; 172 Thompson St, 3 years.....228

MOORE, William T., to James R. Soley and another, executors; part of Lots 463 to 467, map of lands of C. C. Moore, 21 years.....375

JOVESHOF, Herman, to Jacob Lederer and another; 963 and 965 3d Av, 6 years.....3,760

WALTHER, John, to Nicholas Fruskal; 72 Delancey St, 5 years.....1,080

Recorded Mortgages.

BLAIR, John T., and wife to Emily A. K. Jay; 534 West 29th St, 5 years.....$13,000

BAER, Lucien, and David Draemer and wives, to District No. 1, Order Benai Berith; s s of 12th St, 258 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years.....7,500

BAIRD, Matthew, to Francis P. Lowrey; n s of 49th St, 150 ft e of 12th Av, 3 years.....10,000

BERLINGER, Elick, and wife to District No. 1 of the I. O. O. B.; n s of 50th St, 157 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years.....2,000

COHEN, Louis, and wife to the New-York Savings Bank; s s of 125th St, 230 ft e of 10th Av, 14 months.....5,000

DOYLE, Annie C., to David Ballantyne; e s of Convent Av, 18 ft n of 148th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year.....2,000

DANZIGER, Max, to Louis S. Brush and others; n w corner of Bowery and Spring St, 3 years.....46,000

BECKER, Simon V., to George A. Heinig; s s of 125th St, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.....1,500

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to William R. Hutton and another, trustees of Benjamin H. Hutton; w s of Hawthorne St, 200 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 5 years.....2,700

GRADY, James J., to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; n s of 116th St, 90 ft w of Park Av, (four mortgages,) 3 years.....90,000

HAWKES, Henry, and wife to Emanuel Heilner and others; n s of 113th St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.....10,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year.....6,500

HOGAN, Jeremiah, to George J. Doherty; s s of 146th St, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year.....2,000

HOPCRAFT, Robert T., to Benjamin B. Johnston; e s of West Broadway, 100 ft n of Grand St, 5 years.....47,500

SAME to Morris S. Thompson and Charles G. Koss; same property, 1 year.....5,000

SAME to John H. Leith; same property, 1 year.....2,500

SAME to Mary E. Colvin; same property, 1 year.....2,657

SAME to Catherine Cochran; same property, demand.....1,840

ISAACS, Morris, and wife to Caliman Rouse; e s of Mott St, 80.10 ft n of Park Row, 1 year.....1,600

JACOBS, William H., and wife to Matilda F. Rhinelander; n s of 119th St, 207 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....15,000

SAME to Mary C. Woodcock; n s of 119th St, 169 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....15,500

SAME to Ellen H. Cotheal; n s of 119th St, 188 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....15,500

JEX, Isabella, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New-York; 14 East 54th St, 3 years.....30,000

KEMPNER, Rebecca, to Ignatz Boskowitz; 200, 188, 183, 229, 231, and 230 Henry St, 1 year.....7,500

KEMPNER, Minna, to Sallie Greenthal; n w corner of 10th Av and 66th St, 3 years.....2,500

LINN, Frank E., to Edward V. Burton; Lot 328 and other lots on map of Arden property, secures deed, 3 years.....6,289

LYNCH, Thomas, to Harriet B. Skidmore and others; 24th St and 9th Av, n w corner, 3 years.....14,750

SAME to William L. Skidmore; 9th Av, w s, 24.8 ft n of 24th St, 3 years.....14,750

LEVY, Emanuel, and Tina Simon to Harry Fischel and another; n s of 5th St, 267.1 ft w of Avenue C, 4 years.....5,000

LIGHT, William J., and Thomas Louther and wives to Jacob Fromme; s s of 107th St, 93 ft e of 1st Av, demand.....1,000

LUDIN, Susan A. and Eugene, to George Wiley; n e corner of 49th St and 12th Av, 5 years.....25,000

LANGE, Margaret J., to J. Truman Keyes; w s of Madison Av, 33.10 ft n of 104th St, 3 years.....1,000

LALLY, Mary, to George J. Doherty; w s of Pleasant Av, 84.3 ft s of 119th St, 1 year.....300

MONK, George, and William Gillies to Adolph J. H. Meyer; n s of 106th St, 85 ft e of Manhattan Av, 9 months.....13,460

McCALLAN, Mary and Peter, to Harlem Savings Bank of New-York City; e s of Tinton Av, 100 ft s of 166th St, 1 year.....3,800

MUEHLFELD, Frank, to Ernestine Eckert; e s of 4th St, 155.10 ft s of 1st Av, (Wakefield,) 1 year.....1,000

MEYER, Charles, to Catharine M. Winnans; s s of 17th St, east ⅔ part of Lot 27, property of George Rapelye, 3 years.....5,000

McWALTERS, Mary and James, to Henry E. Stevens, Jr.; n s of 46th St, 150 ft w of 10th Av, demand.....22,500

McDOWELL, Alexander, to James M. Horton; s s of Manhattan Av, 50.5 ft n of 114th St, 1 year.....18,000

NOONAN, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 520 6th Av, 5 years.....45,000

O'CONNELL, Nicholas, to John Hein; n s of 77th St, 108.4 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years.....2,000

O'CALLAGHAN, Thomas, Jr., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; n s of 57th St, 68.1 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years.....18,000

PIERCE, Marcella, to Albert L. Skinner; e corner of Fairmount Av and Grove St, 5 years.....3,500

RAYNOR, Henry C., to Moses S. Pyne and another, trustees of Moses Taylor, deceased; n s of 125th St, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years.....50,000

SIEGFRIED, Charles, and wife to the Dollar Savings Bank; e s of Courtlandt Av, 26.6 ft n of Courthandt Av, 1 year.....6,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Maria T. Waters and others; n s of Sawmill Lane on w s of road from Corsa's dwelling to Westchester village, 53 acres, &c., 3 years.....50,000

SCHWARZ, Solomon, and wife to Julius Goebel; w s of Montgomery St, 50 ft s of Monroe St, 5 years.....20,000

THE EASTERN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY to Mary A. Barker; lot in East Chester at corner of meadow of James Morgan Road to Pines, 5 acres, 3 years.....6,000

TYLER, Eliphalet W., and wife to Jennet R. Wilson; s s of 92d St, 440 ft w of Columbus Av, 1½ years.....6,000

UHL, George, and wife to Emily D. Chamberlain; 630 East 141st St, 3 years.....3,000

VAN DOLSEN, John, and wife to Anthony Donlevy and John Higgins; n s of 80th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....3,000

WHITEMAN, Elizabeth D., to Alice Davis; s s of Hamilton Terrace, 37.6 ft n of 141st St, 1 year.....500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herrman, to Therese Levene.....$2,500

DAVISON, Charles A., and another, trustee of William H. Smith, to Walker B. Smith, order of court.....

GREEN, Andrew H., and others, executors of Lucy M. Green, to Timothy R. Green.....2,000

JOHNSON, Edwin A., to Helen W. Pound.....6,667

LOCHMAN, Louis, to Frederic Tetreau.....3,250

MANGELS, William C. F., guardian, &c., to Dora A. Mangels (three assignments).....17,708

MILLER, Cyrus C., to James F. Osterhoudt, guardian, &c.....5,000

MINUT, Bering Ook, Frederic J., to trustees of Edward Ridley.....18,087

RODENBACH, William J., to Peter Bauer and wife.....1

TAYLOR, Charles A., and others, executors of Moses Taylor, to trustees for Albertina S. Pyne, one-fifth part.....1

SAME to trustee for Kate W. Winthrop, one-fifth part.....1

SAME to trustees for Mary Lewis, one-fifth part.....1

SAME to trustee for George C. Taylor, one-fifth part.....1

SAME to trustees for Henry A. C. Taylor, one-fifth part.....1

LESHER, WHITMAN & CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Company (three assignments).....140,000

THE BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY (Limited) to William J. Nicklas.....1

Lis Pendens.

LOTS 388, 428, 429, and 430, on mortgage map of Arden property at Westchester; J. Leslie Van Sant against Frank E. Linn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

JULIANNA ST, n s, 200 ft w of Duncomb Av, 50x193 to Bronx River x58.1x158; Joshua C. Sanders against Emilie Riedinger and others, (action to recover property.)

69TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Emelle Huber against Charles L. Buckl and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

69TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

106TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Yellow Pine Company against Edward C. Thatcher and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

JEFFERSON AV, n w s, Lot 36, 25x200, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 24th Ward; Theodore C. Gross against Emma Thatcher and husband, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

100TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 15x85; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Charles G. Judson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LOT 429, map of village of Mount Eden; Katie Blute against Thomas Baker and others, (partition, 1-5 part.)

101ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Cornelia A. Atwell against Robert J. McGirr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

121ST ST, s s, 268 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Abram C. Gibson, executor, &c., against Ann Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

BROOK AV, 917 and 919; William P. Hutching against Emil Goldner, owner and contractor.....$127

30TH ST, 11 East; Mansfield & Cook against J. and S. Hirsch, owners; John contractor.....175

UNIVERSITY AND CLINTON PLACES, s e corner, 100x75; Isaac P. Sutherland against Alice P. Butman, owner and Lee's Sons, contractors.....2,100

Fainted Twice in Court.

Grace Dayharsh Sharrott, the plaintiff in an action to recover $1,000 damages from James Moriarty for alleged slander, fainted in Trial Term, Part VIII., of the Supreme Court yesterday as she was leaving the witness stand. Judge Giegerich adjourned the trial for a short time. When the trial was resumed the plaintiff sat beside her sister and husband and listened to the summing up by counsel. After being out half an hour the jury returned a verdict for $250 in favor of Mrs. Sharrott. When she heard the verdict she fainted again.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of M. Taylor Pyne, Executor OF THE

Estate of Moses Taylor, Deceased,

THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT PROPERTY

consisting of

Two 4-story brick buildings and 2 brick stables, with large plot of land, known as

Nos. 118 & 122 5th Av.,

AND

5 and 7 West 17th St.,

northwest corner

5th Av. and 17th St.

FOR MAPS, TERMS, AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO M. TAYLOR PYNE, EXECUTOR, 52 WALL ST., OR TO PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, 111 BROADWAY.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

Tuesday, March 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

7 Choice and Valuable Lots

on north side

99th Street,

between Madison and Park Avenues. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, The 2 4-story and basement brick tenements, with stores and lots,

NOS. 732 AND 734 11TH AVENUE,

between 51st and 52d Streets; 5-story brick tenement, with store and lot, 502 WEST 52D STREET.

For maps, &c., apply to John E. Brodsky Esq., Att'y, 49 Chambers St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

3 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

between 77th and 78th Streets. The above lots are situate in an advancing neighborhood, being surrounded by recently erected handsome buildings. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's 111 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, March 26th, 1896,

At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY

No. 291 Broadway,

N. W. Cor. of Reade St.

Six-story and basement office building, marble front; sizes, 33.2x100.1x28.11x98.8.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE

TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK,

owing to the removal of the Bank to their new quarters in the Wool Exchange Bldg.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at four per cent. interest if desired.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt (5136)

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICES IN THE

TIMES BUILDING

(41 PARK ROW)

TO LET.

2 Large and 2 Small Offices

FROM MAY 1.

APPLY TO

E. A. TREDWELL,

ROOM 19.

Union Square West, No. 25,

Between 15th and 16th Streets.

LARGE STORE TO LEASE.

JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,

45 William Street.

MONTAUK BUILDING,

Nos. 19 Liberty St., 79-83 William St., and 62 Maiden Lane; a large bright basement, one entire floor and several small offices to let in this new fire-proof building. Apply to

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.

To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 509 5th Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

In Albany, N. Y.

The property formerly occupied by the

DELAVAN HOUSE.

Consisting of upwards of 20,000 sq. ft. of land and fronting on Broadway, Steuben and Montgomery Streets. This property is known throughout the United States, and is well adapted for the erection of a first-class hotel—for which an excellent tenant is available. Will be sold at a reasonable price. For full particulars

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

(5132) 9 Pine St., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach, Shrewsbury River, N. J.

D. B. KEELER, Jr.,

9 Pine St., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—Houses for sale and to let. Apply to MACY & DONALDSON, opp. Nutley Station.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

FLUSHING IS THE MOST ACCESSIBLE AND prettiest suburb of New-York, and D. MASTER, 69 Main Street, the agent. Apply to him at once for dwellings and farms for rent and sale.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

58 EAST 25th St. TO LET, New Decorations THROUGHOUT. H. R. DREW & CO. 1 West 27th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere Summer Cottages, Harwichport, Mass.; completely furnished; sanitary plumbing, bathrooms, warm sea bathing; forest; rentals, $200 up; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"THE CENTRAL,"

68 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH.

One apartment, seven light rooms and bath; references required. See janitor.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SIXTY-NINTH STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HUBERT VAN WAGENEN, plaintiff, against PETER B. STANTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, dated the 22nd day of January, 1896, and entered the 23rd day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in the said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, and in Section 4, Block 1181, on the land map of the City of New-York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street distant three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of West End Avenue with the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street, and running thence northerly parallel to the said westerly line of West End Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall so far as the same extends one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel to the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street fifty (50) feet; thence southerly and again parallel to the westerly line of West End Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall so far as the same extends one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 3rd, 1896. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 7 Nassau Street.
mh4-2aw3wW&F&mh25&26

SIXTY-NINTH STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HUBERT VAN WAGENEN, plaintiff, against PIETRO INDELLI and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, dated the 23rd day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in the said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, and in Section 4, Block No. 1181, on the land map of the City of New-York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of West End Avenue with the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street, and running thence northerly parallel to the said westerly line of West End Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall so far as the same extends one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel to the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street fifty (50) feet; thence southerly and again parallel to the westerly line of West End Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall so far as the same extends one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 3rd, 1896. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 7 Nassau Street.
mh4-2aw3wW&F&mh25&26

SIXTY-NINTH STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HUBERT VAN WAGENEN, plaintiff, against PIETRO INDELLI and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, dated the 24th day of January, 1896, and entered the 25th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in the said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, and in Section 4, Block No. 1181, on the land map of the City of New-York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street distant four hundred (400) feet westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of West End Avenue with the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street, and running thence northerly parallel to the said westerly line of West End Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall so far as the same extends one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel to the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street fifty (50) feet; thence southerly and again parallel to the said westerly line of West End Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall so far as the same extends one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 3rd, 1896. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 7 Nassau Street.
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SIXTY-NINTH STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HUBERT VAN WAGENEN, plaintiff, against PIETRO INDELLI and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 22nd day of January, 1896, and entered the 24th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, and in Section 4, Block No. 1181, on the land map of the City of New-York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street distant three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of West End Avenue with the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street, and running thence northerly parallel to said westerly line of West End Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel to said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street fifty (50) feet; thence southerly and again parallel to said westerly line of West End Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street fifty (50) feet to the point, the place of beginning, said premises being known as Nos. 331 and 333 West 69th Street.—Dated New-York, March 3rd, 1896. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 7 Nassau Street.
mh4-2aw3wW&F&mh25&26

SIXTY-NINTH STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HUBERT VAN WAGENEN, plaintiff, against PIETRO INDELLI and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 22nd day of January, 1896, and entered the 24th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, and in Section 4, Block No. 1181, on the land map of the City of New-York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street distant four hundred (400) feet westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of West End Avenue with the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street, and running thence northerly parallel to the said westerly line of West End Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall so far as the same extends one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel to the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel to the westerly line of West End Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall so far as the same extends one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 3rd, 1896. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 7 Nassau Street.
mh4-2aw3wW&F&mh25&26

SIXTY-NINTH STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HUBERT VAN WAGENEN, plaintiff, against PIETRO INDELLI and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 22nd day of January, 1896, and entered the 24th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, and in Section 4, Block No. 1181, on the land map of the City of New-York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of West End Avenue with the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street, and running thence northerly parallel to the said westerly line of West End Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall so far as the same extends one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel to the said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel to the westerly line of West End Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall so far as the same extends one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches and to said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of Sixty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 3rd, 1896. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 7 Nassau Street.
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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT. CITY AND County of New-York.—MARGARET A. GOODRIDGE, plaintiff, against THOMAS AULD, Jr., Ira O. Miller, and Thomas Auld, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public